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COAL CRISIS.

STOPPAGE WITHOUT REAL JUSTIFICATION.

LEGISLATION PROMISED.

Labourites Protest Against Shorter Hours.

An important speech was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on the coal stoppage, for which, he said, there was no real justification.

Amid angry Labourite protests, Mr. Baldwin declared that he had reached the conclusion that longer hours were essential.

He promised to bring in Legislation to give effect to the Coal Commission's proposals for the re-organisation of the industry.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.
The coal debate in the House of Commons was opened by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, on the Ministry of Mines Vote.

Mr. Baldwin dwelt on the gravity of the situation, which was causing unemployment and distress and crippling industries, of which many were faced with disaster. Large amounts of foreign coal had been imported on private account. The Government was obliged to place orders to maintain essential services. He had never concealed his opinion that this was a cruel stoppage for the country. (Labourite cries of "Who caused it?") It was a stoppage without real justification. (Ministerial cheers and Labourite counter-cheers.) He would not attempt to apportion the blame for the stubbornness and folly of the parties to the dispute.

Longer Working Day.

Common sense alone could save the situation. It was sometimes stated that the whole management of the coal industry was inefficient. (Labourite cheers.) It might be much better organised, but mere mechanical improvements could not revolutionise the industry. The Government had definitely reached the conclusion that a return to a longer working day was essential. (Angry Opposition cries of dissent.)

In Men's Interests.

He was influenced by that decision first and foremost by the interests of the men. (Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers.) The Government proposed to leave the Seven Hours Act on the Statute-book, but to introduce legislation to enable an extra hour to be worked for a time. This would not prescribe longer hours, but permit negotiations to be opened on the basis of offering a prospect of far better wages. He had received a positive assurance from the owners that on the basis of an eight-hour day in the coalfields producing approximately half the country's output the men could be offered the existing wages for July, August, and September, whilst in over more than half the rest of the country the reduction, if any, would be materially less than the ten per cent. drop at present offered. The new wage could be guaranteed during July, August and September.

Government's Part.

Meanwhile the Government would press on with reorganisation legislation, and the coal owners would do their utmost to make effective such proposals of the Coal Commission as were necessary and leave no ground for doubt that the men would get all that was due them under the wages obtainable. The wages after September would be based on the ascertained proceeds of the industry. It might reasonably be hoped that the wages of a substantial portion of the industry would be maintained, if not actually increased. The Government would shortly introduce a Bill to give effect to those recommendations of the Coal Commission requiring legislation.

Temporary Assistance.

After detailing the proposed legislation, Mr. Baldwin said that as regards the temporary assistance promised to the industry the money available, about £3,000,000, could be more usefully spent in assisting the miners displaced from pits.

He concluded by saying that whether a settlement was reached or not he was going on. (Ministerial cheers.) He hoped that the two parties, recognising their grave responsibility, would now get together in an attempt to reach an agreement and not carry on the unhappy dispute to the bitter end.

THE DISCUSSION.

Now Enormously Graver.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn (Labourite, Ogmore) said that the situation, which was grave before Mr. Baldwin's speech, was enormously graver now. (Opposition cheers and cries of "Coal owners' touts".) "You have thrown the country into chaos."

Mr. Hartshorn declared that it was impossible to induce the miners to accept lower wages and longer hours. Even if they did that would not solve the problem. The situation was pretty hopeless. He urged the Government to reconsider the position. "Parliament must settle the dispute. He urged the miners and owners who were M.P.'s to get together with the assistance of the Government."

Inaction Abandoned.

Sir John Simon (Liberal, Spens Valley) said that he recognised that the Government had at last abandoned the hopeless position of inaction unless others agreed.

Mr. W. Adamson (Labourite, West Ede) moved a resolution of the Ministry of Mines Vote on which the discussion was being held.

Mr. J. R. Clynes (Labourite, Plating) said he was convinced that the dispute would last longer than it had already lasted.

Mr. Adamson's motion was rejected, the division resulting:—
Against 299
For 138

Majority 161

(Continued on Page 7.)

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CEREMONY.

CHEAH-TSAN.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was the scene early this afternoon of a pretty wedding, the parties being Miss Lily Louisa Tsan Tze-soon, daughter of Tsan Kwai-yuen, manager of the Hua Ann Co., Bangkok, and Dr. Cheah Kong-seng, eldest son of Mrs. Cheah Chong-seng and the late Mr. Cheah Chong-seng, of Penang.

The Rev. Father Banchio officiated. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Dr. K. C. Cheng, by whom she was given away, looked charming in a white george-crepe dress, trimmed with silver beads. Her bouquet was of white roses and maiden fern.

The Misses Tsan Tze-chiao and Tsan Tze-kien, younger sisters of the bride, who were bridesmaids, were attired in cream georgette trimmed with green beads and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The Misses Margaret and Cecilia Leung, who were flower girls, wore dresses of george-crepe, trimmed with green beads.

Mr. Khoo Keng-tay was best man. After a reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, the bride and bridegroom leave for Macao where the honeymoon is to be spent, the bride's travelling dress being of rose-bud crepe de chine trimmed with purple lace.

MOTOR SMASH.

ACCIDENT AT NORTH POINT.

TWO INJURED.

A motor car carrying a number of Chinese passengers crashed into the wall of the Hongkong Electric Company's premises at North Point at 2.30 p.m. on Monday and was completely wrecked.

It is stated that a lorry was preceding the car and stopped near the entrance to the garage. The driver of the car, apparently driven at a fast speed, swerved to get clear of the lorry and ran into the wall.

The elder occupants and the driver of the car escaped injury, but two children had to be taken to hospital. One of them, a girl of about ten years, had a big wound in the head and was given first aid at the office where the presence of a member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade proved useful. The girl was found to be losing much blood through the wound and was in a bad way, but with the attention she received her condition had improved when an ambulance arrived to take her to the hospital.

The other injured child had already been taken to hospital in a passing car.

MOTOR FATALITY.

MINOR CHARGE AGAINST MR. SQUIRE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The charge of manslaughter arising out of the incident in which a Chinese was killed at Causeway Bay on April 17 having been dropped, Mr. S. J. Squire, who ran into the man while riding a motor cycle, was before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning on the minor charge of reckless driving which was mentioned at the first hearing of the case.

Defendant explained that the case had been heard for some time and felt he was morally not guilty.

His Worship took this to be a plea of not guilty and fixed hearing for Tuesday afternoon. A similar charge against the other motor cyclist, Mr. D. E. Western, was adjourned for hearing at the same time.

ALWAYS STEALING.

HABITUAL SHADOWED BY A DETECTIVE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Suspected of being a thief, a Chinese detective shadowed a man who was standing at the rear of a tramcar at Des Voeux Road Central and caught him in the act of putting his hand into a passenger's pocket according to evidence given when the man was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The detective said that defendant had a raincoat over one arm and passed his other hand through the coat into a man's pocket. On the way to the police station defendant repeatedly begged to be let off.

A thumb print record produced showed that defendant was sent to prison for larceny in 1912 and then banished for five years. In 1921 and subsequent years he was imprisoned three times for larceny.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Back to Jail.

"You seem to like jail; you just came out" and now want to go back again."

Words to this effect were addressed by Mr. R. E. Lindell imposing a sentence of three weeks' hard labour on another Chinese who was charged with the theft of an article of clothing from a woman.

Sub-Inspector Field said that defendant went to the complainant's house to see a friend, stole the garment, pawned it and tore up the ticket.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2/2 15/16.

CUSTOMS ROW?

CANTON NATIVE EMPLOYEES AND GUILDS.

ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT.

Government Protest Said to Have Been Lodged.

Another clash between the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Canton Government may take place. The first, some time ago, led to an official closing of the port.

This time disagreement is attributed to the Canton Government allegedly backing a determined effort to introduce union organisation to Customs employees, both manual "workers" and clerks.

It is understood that Colonel F. Hayley Bell, the Commissioner of Customs, has set his face determinedly against the guild scheme, and will discharge employees who join the unions.

To this policy Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have lodged an objection, but the Customs executive's reply is given as that no one can stay in the service who joins either a union or a political organisation. This stand, it is understood, is in accord with that taken by the Customs all over China. The practice, as believed, being to keep politics and labour unions out.

[About two months ago, there was some agitation concerning the alleged dismissal of a few native employees who were said to have become associated with the movement or, on the other hand, to have been used as an "excuse" for asking others to join a union either then already existing, or projected.]

MASTER AND MAN.

TALLYMEN'S SUIT AGAINST HOLTS.

A WAGES CLAIM.

The responsibility of master to man when default is alleged in respect of duties formed the subject of legal argument at the Summary Court this morning.

Two tallymen formerly employed at Holt's wharf claimed \$44 each in respect of May salary, and a month's pay in lieu of notice, each being engaged at a monthly pay of \$22.

They were represented by Mr. A. Hall. Giving evidence, they stated that they received a letter from the comptroller on May 15, giving them notice, alleged absence from duty on certain occasions being given as the reason.

Cross-examined by Mr. L. R. Andrews, for Holts, plaintiffs denied that they had been absent from work on certain dates specified. As regarded one particular date, when the "City of Glasgow" was unloaded they were calling evidence of a tallyman who worked with them on that occasion.

Plaintiffs admitted that they had refused to sign a certain document which had been circulated among the tallymen regarding standing-by stipulations. One of the plaintiffs said he refused to sign it and another that he was busy at the time. They were asked if they told the number 1 tallyman that if he wanted them he could easily get them on the phone. Both denied this.

Asked if they reported to the number 1 tallyman when they said had not signed a certain document, plaintiffs said they did not. It was not the custom. On this point, Capt. Riggs, Wharf Manager, gave evidence, stating that it was a rule that they should so report. He produced a book of rules in which this was set out.

The comptroller who engaged the tallymen gave evidence and referred to certain dates when plaintiffs were absent from duty. At other times they had been noticed by him to be slacking. They had had two previous warnings before the last occasion which led to their dismissal.

Mr. Andrews, for the defendants, cited cases in support of his contention that when default was proved the necessity to pay wages for the current month or in lieu of notice was removed. The case is proceeding.

HOUSEBOY TAX.

CANTON FOREIGNERS TO CONTRIBUTE.

UNIONS LAY DOWN LAW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

The Union of Employees of Foreigners have issued a new rule under which members shall be formed into squads of ten, each squad to have an elected lieutenant. To this lieutenant all grievances are to be reported, and the lieutenant will then report to the union chiefs.

The rules under which all foreigners in Canton except Russians and Germans must pay a union tax monthly, and which set higher wages for all foreigners who are neither Russians nor Germans, are to continue.

The police have issued posters announcing that all foreigners who have taken up residence in Canton within the last twelve months must immediately register their place of residence at the nearest police station, and must also present proofs of their nationality.

Missionaries are having more trouble in the country around Waichow. The big Baptist chapel in Hing Ning district, which has had a Chinese minister, has been forcibly broken into by soldiers who now use the chapel as a place of residence despite formal protests. Guards are kept at the door, and only soldiers are permitted to enter. This is the third chapel in that district now being used as a residence for soldiers.

THE DOG LAW.

FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE REGULATIONS.

TWO SUMMONSES.

Two residents of Conduit Road were summoned at the Central Magistracy this morning to answer charges of failing to obtain licences and allowing their dogs to roam about without muzzles.

In the first case, Mr. W. J. Carroll admitted that he held no licence, but denied the other charge. His dog, he said, was three months old, and he thought a licence was necessary when an animal reached the age of six months.

This was stated to be not so, but a caution was registered on the first charge. The offence of allowing a dog to go about without a muzzle being regarded as serious, Mr. Carroll was fined \$5.

Two dogs were mentioned in the charges against Mr. S. M. Churn, but he admitted that he had only one dog for which he held no licence. He denied the other charge.

Evidence was given that the dogs were walking about on the road with leashes attached to their collars and without muzzles. Mr. Churn offered to call his amah as a witness, but Divisional Inspector P. Grant said he would withdraw the second charge since the other was admitted. Fine \$3.

FALSE ALARM.

FIRE BRIGADE RUSH TO THE H.K. CLUB.

WIRING AT FAULT?

A false alarm brought the Central Fire Station appliances dashing to the Hongkong Club at about 11.40 this morning.

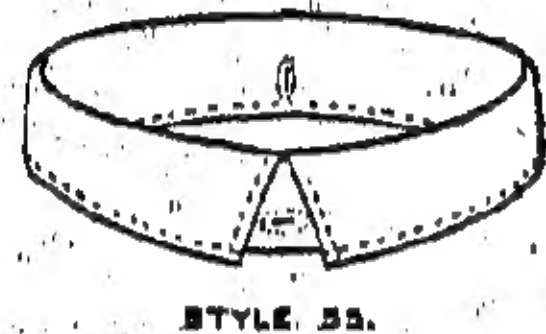
Two engines tooted through the business centre, even the "three cools" exchange broker's riches edging to one side to make way. A new alarm had been put up in the station a few days ago and this "went off" this morning. On arrival at the Club, Mr. G. C. Moss (station officer) was surprised to find that there was no fire.

A push bell has been put up, near the hall porter's desk inside the Club. A cover is being made and this alarm may have been accidentally touched. On the other hand, the direct wire connection to the station may have been in contact with something. The crowd that had gathered, and the members who came out to see what had happened then left.

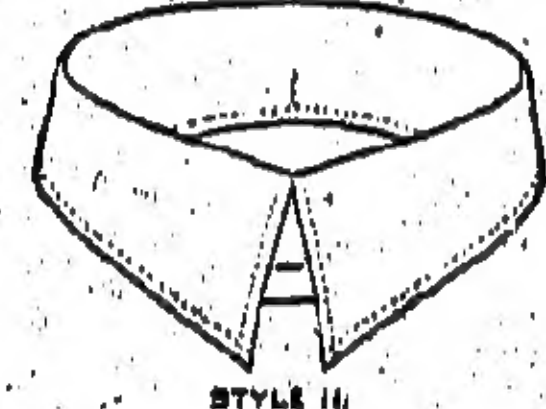
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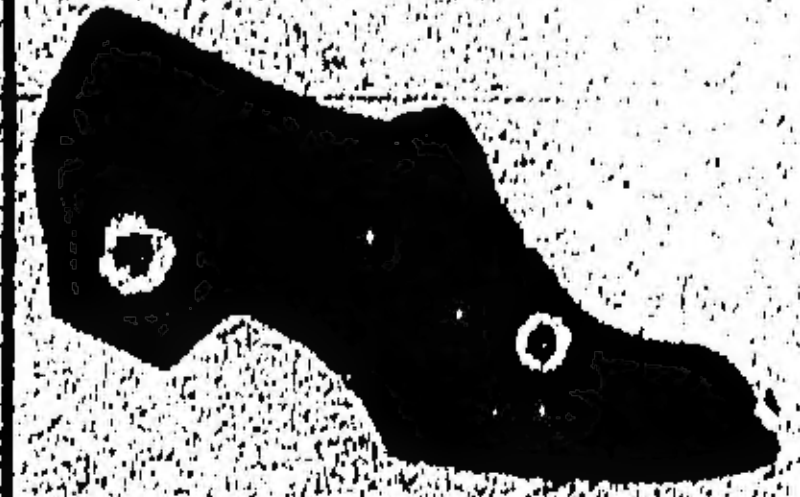
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FORTY YEARS AGO.

HONGKONG IN THE EIGHTEEN-EIGHTIES.

COLONY'S EARLIER DAYS.

Interesting Impressions of An ex-Governor.

Some interesting comments on the housing problem in Hongkong forty years ago are given in Sir William Des Vaux's book, "My Colonial Service," from which we have recently been giving extracts. Sir William writes:

Housing Problem.

"No one who saw the Chinese quarters of the town of Victoria could fail to be struck with the insanitary conditions under which the houses had been permitted to be built—many dwellings touching each other; not, as in other towns, only at the sides, but at the back, so that the only opening for air was the narrow street in front; and this evil was rendered the greater by the internal arrangements and great overcrowding of these houses.

"Each floor ordinarily consisted of a passage down the middle, on either side of which were several diminutive rooms, most of which were tenanted to their fullest capacity. Except the two rooms on each floor facing the street, none of these had any window, so that the door gave the only entrance to light and fresh air. The passage itself being dark and stuffy, the condition of the rooms can be imagined; in fact, very many of them were involved in pitchy darkness even at mid-day.

"Only people of a race such as the Chinese, inured by long ages of natural selection to similar conditions, could maintain health and strength in such places; and that the death-rate of Hongkong, instead of being much higher, should have, in fact, been lower than in any of the great towns of the East of which statistics had been published, is striking evidence of their wonderful vitality.

"But, apart from the question of mortality, such a condition of things, with the misery and other evil consequences proceeding from it, could hardly fail to excite a desire for improving it, and so a great part of my time in Hongkong was occupied with efforts in this direction.

"The elaborate measure prepared by Mr. Price, which originally contained more clauses than the eighty-nine which appear in the Ordinance as eventually passed, many of them conflicting with vested interests likely to be strenuously defended, required, of course, very careful inquiry and consideration. In order to understand its manifold bearing upon sanitation and safety in building, I had to pay various visits of inspection to the localities which chiefly indicated the necessity of particular clauses; and, with a view to learn what were the objections, valid or otherwise, which were likely to be raised, I had many interviews with proprietors, both European and Chinese.

"Owing to the occupation of my time with other matters, it was not until the latter end of 1888 that I felt sufficiently primed with the subject to bring the measure before the Executive Council with a view by exhaustive discussion there to put it into shape for introduction to the Legislature. This duty occupied several long meetings, which suggested fresh difficulties to be overcome; so that it was not until March, 1889, that I was able to bring the Bill before the Legislature.

"The greater part of the Bill passed without dissent; but there were a few clauses to which the opposition promised to be serious. I had a very long discussion in my office with Mr. Price, as representing the view of extreme stringency, and Mr. Chater, (the late Sir Paul Chater) the able representative of the landlord interest. The result was a compromise, and the Bill, amended accordingly, was passed without dissent.

"After all, the alterations from the original form, though many, were very few of them of much importance; so that the credit of this useful Ordinance, as finally passed, not less belongs to Mr. Price. That officer was in this matter ably assisted by his subordinate, Mr. Cooper, of whose talent I expressed so high an opinion that his subsequent promotions in the Service have afforded me peculiar gratification.

"The Ordinance in its final form, if not as stringent as I should have liked, was capable of effecting great improvement in existing conditions. Should its provisions have been rigidly enforced by subsequent administrations, it has, I do not doubt, been a considerable factor, if not in actually improving the health of the community, at least in preventing it from the deterioration

AT THE STAR.

"DANGER SIGNAL" FOR TO-MORROW.

At the Star Theatre to-morrow and the two following days will be screened a thrilling film, having as its background the rather novel scenery of a great American railway, and is appropriately named "The Danger Signal."

"The Danger Signal" deals with the men and women behind a great railway system. Jane Novak has the part of a woman who is forced to decide between money and her baby. She has married the son of a powerful railway president, who, after his son's death, refuses to recognise his daughter-in-law. He offers to adopt her child if she promises to give up all claim to it and move to another town.

What he does not know is that there are twins, boys. The boys grow to manhood, ignorant of their relationship. Finally they meet under very tense circumstances. It is a case of loving the same girl and still not knowing they are brothers.

The events leading up to the discovery of this and the adopted son's finding of his mother are placed against a background of thundering trains and a crashing wreck, said by pre-release reviews, to be one of the most thrilling ever captured by the camera.

This feature stars Jane Novak with an unusual supporting cast including Robert Edson, the famous character, Gaston Glass, the young French favourite, Dorothy Ravier, who is called the most beautiful woman in California, Robert Gordon and others. Erle C. Kenton directed. The story is from the published one of the same title by Douglas Doty.

THE SEXES IN RUSSIA.

Moscow.—Ah! many works both ways in the Soviet Union, as may be seen from a recent court decision ordering Mrs. Mary Gustev to pay a quarter of her salary to her former husband until the latter finds a job. Gustev, it seems, was a soldier in the Russian Civil War. When he returned from the front his wife applied for and obtained a divorce on the ground of mutual incompatibility. The daughter remained with the mother, while the son was in the custody of the father. Recently Gustev lost his position. When his wife refused to contribute to the support of the son he went to law on the matter and the Court upheld his claim.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

Two imported cases of small-pox (Chinese) with one death, one of diphtheria (British) and an enteric fever case (Chinese) which proved fatal were reported as notifiable diseases for the week ended June 12. During the same period there was one death from influenza.

The return for the 24 hours ended June 14, showed a Chinese case of diphtheria.

then threatened by the continual influx of people from the mainland." Referring again to the housing problem, Sir William says elsewhere:

"The Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1889, making better provision for the acquisition of land for public purposes, was initiated and passed by me for a purpose, the non-fulfilment of which more than anything else made me feel bitterly my breakdown in health. Inquiries quietly instituted had led me to believe that the most complete relief to the congestion of the town might be gradually effected without great loss to the Colonial Treasury by the compulsory purchase of some of the most congested areas, and by the substitution for narrow lanes and insanitary dwellings of broad streets and comparatively civilised houses with access to the air at the back, the space lost on the ground being made up by the height of the buildings. Had I been spared to carry out my fixed intention in this respect, which, as is known to those about me, was continually occupying my thoughts, there is at least a possibility that the worst consequences of the plague epidemic which invaded the Colony a few years after my departure might have been prevented, and it is not even beyond conception that there would have been no carriage of this scourge to the people of India. For I understand it is almost beyond doubt that the infection which first reached Bombay came from Hongkong."

"The Ordinance in its final form, if not as stringent as I should have liked, was capable of effecting great improvement in existing conditions. Should its provisions have been rigidly enforced by subsequent administrations, it has, I do not doubt, been a considerable factor, if not in actually improving the health of the community, at least in preventing it from the deterioration

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PROBLEMS FOR FASCISM.

ITALY'S LACK OF OIL AND COAL.

As is well-known, the principal problems of modern Italy are due (1) to an absence of raw materials, such as coal and oil, and (2) to a rapidly increasing population deprived of any satisfactory outlet. It is clearly impossible to do justice to these in the space of a single article, but some account of how they are being faced may be of interest.

It is common property, of course, that every endeavour is being made to counter Italy's lack of coal and oil by a development of hydro-electric power. The main idea may be summarised as being the use of the water on the Apennines in the winter and of the melting Alpine snow in the summer. Further, the torrential spring rains in the South are judged to be sufficient to supply the power needed there, and great reservoirs and dams are in process of construction for that purpose. As a matter of fact remarkable progress has already been made all over the country.

On the coast-line one now travels electrically as far as Spezia, and it will not be long before power is available as far as Grosseto, and eventually, as far as Rome itself. Throughout the whole of the North similar rapid developments are taking place, and Italian Water Power, according to a statement issued the other day now amounts to seven milliard kilowatts, representing a saving to Italy in 1925 of ten to thirteen thousand million lire that would have been expended in other forms of energy. Incidentally the ultimate goal of Italian Water Power is stated to be 25 million kilowatts, which shows that much still remains to be done.

Sicily's Awakening. Closely allied with the problems of coal and oil, as representing an important factor in Italy's adverse trade balance, is the problem of the cultivation of corn in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the country. Some time ago Mussolini launched a campaign to increase production, and the personal devotion with which he is regarded can to some extent be measured by the response to his appeal. His motto—nothing apparently can be done in Italy without a motto—was "Intensification not Extension," in other words, the ideal aimed at was not to bring more land under corn (it being required for equally important products, such as fruit and vegetables), but to increase the production of the existing corn lands. This is being accomplished by the use of seed better selected to the exigencies of the various districts, by deeper ploughing where drought is to be feared, and by an increased use of artificial manures.

The progress made, particularly in the South, is very striking, and Sicily, for instance, known in classical times as "The Granary of Rome," is rapidly qualifying once more for that honour after centuries of parasitism. Incidentally in this remarkable awakening and enthusiasm of the South have a certain political significance. Originally, I am told, the South was not



Denied a new trial, Charles Ponzi, the "financial wizard," was sentenced to prison for a year for fraud in selling real estate.

all favourable to Fascism, though it has always been very Royalist. When, however, the Opposition committed political harikari on the Aventine, it developed also great devotion for the person of Mussolini. If not for the general principles of his party.

A Potential Danger. The problem of superfluous population and emigration is perhaps the most serious of all, and certainly the one fraught with the greatest potential dangers. Italy's population increases by nearly half a million a year, and even in 1925 there were 125 persons to the square kilometre in Italy, as against 71 in France. At the present moment emigration to the United States being negligible owing to the quota, most of the emigrants go to France, where a number of them have settled on the land. There are, whole Italian villages in certain districts of France, and so seriously is the matter considered by the Italian Government that at Toulouse, for instance, there is now a Consular General, with an agricultural expert attached to give advice to the settlers.

I have read somewhere that, according to French statistics, there were altogether nearly two million Italians now in France, which, even if a liberal deduction is allowed for political exiles and others who have voluntarily or under compulsion resigned all allegiance to their native land, must be a matter of grave concern to the French Government. On the other hand, the position is not one that commands itself to the Italians.

For the moment the problem is being met in various ways. There are schemes for "internal emigration," that is to say, to persuade people to migrate from the crowded districts to Sardinia and the Basilicata for purposes of development; and no less than 70,000 hands, according to statistics issued by the Ministry of Finance, are employed on public works such as railways, roads, and hydro-electric installations. These various palliatives, it is said in Italy, will ease the situation for ten years. But afterwards?

"Morning Post."

WHY WOMEN GAMBLE.

THE NEED OF SOME THRILL.

An address on education in girls' clubs was given by Mrs. T. D. Barlow in the Mayor's Parlour at Salford, when the annual meeting was held of the Manchester and Salford Institute. Mrs. Barlow said that work was becoming highly specialised and organised, and instead of starting a piece of work and seeing it through from beginning to end a girl might nowadays spend her whole time in some detailed, monotonous occupation. Though she might become highly skilled and technically efficient, the repetitive nature of the work made her incapable of occupying all her thoughts and interests. The only solution seemed to be the shortening of the hours of work, as had been done in so many cases, in order that the workers might have more leisure to seek their interests outside. But leisure was of no use without the power to use it properly. Here, then, was the opportunity of such a movement as the Girls' Institutes, and they might be sure that if girls were not provided with good interests, they would find for themselves some that were not so desirable.

"I am sure," Mrs. Barlow said, "that the chief cause of gambling among working women at present is not so much the wish to get something, for nothing as the dullness of life, and the need of some thrill that will break the monotony of days that seem to pass in dull and endless succession." A cure for this, she suggested, was provided by the classes at these Institutes, where there was comradeship and friendly intercourse, and the training of the mind to new activities gave a novelty and interest which alone could suffice to satisfy the natural cravings of the adolescent mind. These natural cravings had a right to be satisfied, and by scattering the seeds of knowledge those who sought in these institutes were doing their part in furthering the cause for which civilisation existed. The voluntary basis of these classes was of the greatest importance. Girls attended because they wanted to, and not because they had to, and in that fact lay the secret of successful education.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG FOR JUNE.

(Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
June 17	5.38 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
June 18	5.38 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
June 19	5.39 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
June 20	5.39 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
June 21	5.39 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
June 22	5.39 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
June 23	5.40 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
June 24	5.40 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
June 25	5.40 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
June 26	5.40 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
June 27	5.41 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
June 28	5.41 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
June 29	5.41 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
June 30	5.41 a.m.	7.11 p.m.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

"DIXIE HANDICAP" NEXT ON PROGRAMME.

At the Queen's Theatre "The Dixie Handicap" will hold the screen from Thursday to Saturday inclusive. It is a long time since we had a good racing picture, the last, we believe, being "The Hottentot." That was pure comedy, but the film under review is something more, for it combines a really thrilling story with excellent acting and a pulsating series of race track scenes.

In the story, Johnny Sheridan is a care-free, fun-loving horse race devotee. An old Southern judge befriends him and Johnny is taken into the family. There he promptly falls in love with the judge's daughter, a beautiful, cultured girl. Johnny makes remarkable progress with everything but his love affair, and finally he saves the family from ruin. Through it all he has an inferiority complex as far as the girl is concerned.

He feels that he never could scale the barrier of her aristocratic social position. That's why the authors let the lady in the case do the proposing.

Besides the realistic scenes shot at the international races at Latonia in which Epinaud, the French champion, ran and lost, racing sequences were taken at the Quiver City and Riverside county fair tracks. The Quiver City track passed into history directly after the Barker company finished work, the dirt track giving way to a new automobile speedway.

There are three different races in the Gerald Beaumont story. Dixie, the horse, has a part nearly as important as that of Claire Windsor, Frank Keenan, Lloyd Hughes, and John Sainpolis. Waldemar Young made the adaptation from the story by Gerald Beaumont.

NOW READY

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1925.

EDITED BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD.

Large And More Comprehensive Than Ever.

The present (1925-6) issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK is again considerably larger than any of its predecessors. The Chapters on "Mines and Minerals," "Education," "Products," "Labour," "Opium," "Commerce," "Shipping," "Currency," etc., have been rewritten and brought up to date. The Report of the Shanghai Child Labour Commission is reprinted in full in the Chapter in "Labour." The "Political Summary" describes events up to the end of March, 1925. The Chapter on "Defence" appears at the end of the Book. New Chapters include a Summary of Medical Events, "Political Parties," "Taxation," a "Bibliography for 1924," and a documented Chapter on "China's Constitutions and Election Laws." THE TERMS OF THE GOLD FRANK SETTLEMENT ARE INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

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M. GEO. SURMI

(Cello Soloist)

The East Surrey orchestra will be in attendance.

OPEN AIR BALLET LEE GARDEN

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COME A LITTLE EARLIER AND SEE THE BIG CHINESE AMUSEMENT PARK AT EAST POINT. Causeway Bay (NO EXTRA EXPENSE TO YOU)

Chinese dinners can be fixed for Europeans.

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Ring C. 2244.

WHY LOOK OLD YOUNG AT 50 AND KEEP YOUNG.

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A FOE TO OLD AGE

Imparts to the Old and Middle-aged Youthfulness, Energy and Fitness, retards mental and physical decay, thus promoting longevity. Preserves the arteries and tissues. Sufferers from Deafness with its many distressing accompanying ailments as head noises derive almost immediate benefit. Calm refreshing sleep is assured. Gloom, Depression and Nervousness are banished under the influence of these Life-giving Tablets. Wrinkles, hard lines and blemishes disappear. The skin becomes clear, tight, and elastic, and the complexion bright and smooth. Think of the blessings of perfect health, the possession of few, the joy of a clear Youthful appearance and tingling blood, of lustrous hair, bright eyes and health tinted cheeks—the beauty of radiant life, and the realisation that Time has been put back Ten Years to the envy and admiration of your friends, and the unbounded satisfaction of yourself. Can you allow a golden opportunity like this to pass? Remember there are no arduous rules to follow, no restriction in diet, nor are there any ill effects after. On the contrary it gives the entire system a feeling of exaltation with increased mental and bodily vigour. Why not look and feel 30 at 50? Do not delay, commence the treatment at once. You will never regret the slight cost incurred for such incalculable benefit. The price of these marvellous Tablets, including Mail Charges is 12/- per Bottle, despatched in plain wrapper on receipt of amount. Obtainable only from DR. LEGARD'S LABORATORIES, 100, Liverpool Road, Barnsbury, London, England. AVOID USELESS IMITATIONS.

Have your summer clothes well pressed and cleaned by THE INTERNATIONAL CLEANERS.

Refrigerate the Kelvinator Way

EVEN if no ice supply is within a hundred miles of your home, you too may enjoy the comfort and cooling delight that properly chilled foods and drinks afford.

Kelvinator, installed in any refrigerator, makes possible perfect refrigeration without ice. Kelvinator utilizes ordinary electric current to furnish intense, dry cold many degrees below the temperature obtained with ice.

With a Kelvinator, you can keep the most perishable foods for a week at a time. Meats become more



tender—fresh vegetables attain a delicious crispness—you can enjoy temptingly iced drinks and delicacies possible only through perfect refrigeration.

For comfort and more delicious meals, install a Kelvinator now.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD. 3, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Kelvinator The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO

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S.S. "VENEZIA" From Hongkong, 5th July.

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S.S. "VENEZIA" 31st July.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU Sunday, 4th July.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
SANTOS MARU Wednesday, 16th June.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
SUMATRA MARU Saturday, 19th June.
CELEBES MARU Sunday, 4th July.
INDUS MARU Thursday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
BINGO MARU Friday, 25th June.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOHMO MARU Sunday, 4th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MONBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
PANAMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd June.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
HAWANA MARU (From Kueiling) Saturday 26th June.
JAPAN PORTS.
AMAZON MARU Sunday, 20th June.
SEATTLE MARU Thursday, 24th June.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
BOZAN MARU Sunday, 20th June Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOTSU MARU Wednesday, 16th June, 10 a.m.
SOUTABAYA MARU Monday, 21st June.
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
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will be loading for Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports on or about 29th June.

Further sailings—	Expected or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "MALAYA"	12th June	20th of July
M.S. "PERU"	12th July	
M.S. "DANMARK"	2nd August	

Subject to change without notice.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

PIRACY ERRORS.

DOUBLE MISTAKE ON THE RIVER.

FIRING AT "FRIENDS."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

Yesterday the tow-boat from Canton to Fatsan left here and had gone only about five miles when it ran aground at Chakua, a village just below Pak-hoktung. Bandits on shore fired on the boat, and started out in sampans.

Just then soldiers from nearby fired upon the bandits who hurried into a creek. Guards and passengers on the boat then began firing at the soldiers, thinking they were bandits and the sniping continued until dawn revealed the error. The soldiers, meanwhile, had fired intermittently at the boat, thinking it was a pirate craft.

When the double mistake was discovered the soldiers went to Chakua, but the bandits had taken to the hills. A few women, said to be wives of the robbers, were arrested.

Last night a bold bandit invaded Canton itself. He walked into a restaurant on the East Bund in the evening and, drawing a revolver, commanded a rich rice owner to follow him. Some of the patrons of the place protested at first, but were quickly silenced when the revolver was pointed at them. The merchant had not been seen since, but his family later received a letter demanding \$2,000 for ransom.

SHIPPING CHANGES.

SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING GAZETTE.

Captain A. Glendinning, of the Tientsin, has gone master, Kwangse.

Captain W. L. Thomas, of the Kwangse, is on reserve.

Mr. E. M. Swan, chief officer, Chenan, is on reserve.

Mr. H. Settle, from serve has gone chief officer, Chenan.

Mr. L. Cook, second officer, Taming, has gone second officer, Kungchow.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, second officer, Kungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. E. G. Woodford, second officer, Chakung, is on reserve.

Mr. S. Duncan has been appointed second officer, Chakung.

Mr. J. McCabe, from reserve, has gone second officer, Pooksang.

Mr. E. R. Alton, second officer, Pooksang, is on reserve.

Mr. K. D. Fairfax, second officer, Hopang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. A. Gow, third officer, Hopang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. G. L. Hunter, third officer, Chakung, has gone third officer, Hopang.

Mr. J. M. Meikle, chief officer, Kwaisang, has gone chief officer, Leesang.

Mr. C. M. Boas, chief officer, Leesang, is on Home leave.

Mr. A. C. Newton, sup'y second officer, Kwongsang, has gone second officer, Yatshing.

Mr. G. J. Lawson, second officer, Yatshing, has gone sup'y second officer, Kwongsang.

Mr. H. F. Carey, sup'y second officer, Loongwo, has resigned.

Mr. E. J. Gringer, sup'y third engineer, Kungwo, has gone third engineer, Yatshing.

Mr. W. Livesey, third engineer, Yatshing, has resigned.

Mr. J. A. Thom, third engineer, Luenho, is on Home leave.

Mr. S. Duncan, second officer, Haihong, has resigned.

Mr. P. Mungall, chief engineer, Kaiping, has resigned.

Mr. P. L. Smith, from home leave, has gone chief engineer, Kaiping.

Captain R. Macfarlane, of the Kaiping, has resigned.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. W. D. ANDREWS.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on June 10, of Mr. J. W. D. Andrews, of Messrs. Paton and Baldwin, Shanghai, who died at Dairen on May 31. Dean Symons officiated. The principal mourners were the son, Mr. W. Andrews, and Messrs. K. R. Plowright and F. H. Lowe.

The death of Mr. Andrews was attended by very tragic circumstances. He was making a tour of the Far East preparatory to leaving for England for good. He left Shanghai on May 24, first called at Tientsin, and then proceeded to Dairen. Six hours out of the latter port he contracted black pox and died three hours after he landed.

The late Mr. Andrews, who was 47 years of age, was very well-known in Shanghai and other ports, and had been with the well-known firm of Messrs. Paton and Baldwin for 23 years, 18 of which were spent as the firm's representative in the Far East. He leaves a wife and two sons; the eldest of whom has succeeded his father in the business.

Mrs. William Goodfellow.

We regret to record the death which took place last Friday of Mrs. William Goodfellow who died at the General Hospital, Shanghai, at the age of 75. The late Mrs. Goodfellow had spent no less than 45 years in Shanghai, having gone no farther afield than Japan where she went on short holiday on several occasions. She was a widow at the time of her death, her husband having died some years ago. He it was who built the Nurses' Quarters next to the Victoria Nursing Home in Range Road.

Mrs. Goodfellow leaves a son, Mr. A. B. Goodfellow who is now in Hongkong. Other relatives of the deceased in Shanghai at present are two daughters, both of whom are married.

The funeral took place at the Pao-sin-jac Cemetery on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

FIVE THEFTS.

A large number of thefts were reported to the police yesterday, among them being a boy's bicycle, valued at \$30, which was left outside the door of the residence of Mr. C. Britzer, 6 Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

From a room at the Queen's Hotel building now in course of construction by the Tai Wo firm, a number of steel dies and four wrenches were taken.

A Chinese living at No. 3, Rednaxela Terrace, lost property to the value of \$235. The thief got in by a back window.

Jewellery to the value of \$176 was stolen from a shopkeeper's cubicle at No. 260, Queen's Road East.

A Chinese watchman who went to sleep at a friend's house was relieved of his gold watch and money, total value \$97.

Amsterdam.—Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here by aeroplane on a brief visit to Holland apparently connected with the religious sect known as the Star in the East. She was met at her arrival by "Bishop" Wedgwood. "Times of Ceylon."

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TAIKOO LAUNCHING

MISS BUTLER PERFORMS NAMING CEREMONY.

TWIN-SCREW STEAMER "RAUB."

The twin-screw steamer "Raub," which is being built by the Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd. to the order of the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., was launched to-day, the naming ceremony being performed by Miss Irene Butler, daughter of the Hongkong Superintendent of the Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd.

The vessel is intended for the Company's passenger and cargo trade. The principal dimensions of the "Raub" are:—
Length over-all 242' 0"
Breadth 42' 6"
Depth 20' 3"

The vessel has two complete decks and promenade and boat decks. Every attention has been given to the rapid handling of cargo, by arranging three large hatches in the ship served by six steam cranes, also four large cargo doors are fitted each side of the vessel to facilitate the working of cargo and for embarking and

passengers. Provision is made for dealing with heavy lifts, a derrick for heavy loads together with a specially designed cargo winch being fitted to serve Nos. 1 and 2 hatches. The tween deck space throughout the length of the vessel is arranged, as native passenger accommodation. Accommodation for first class passengers is arranged on the shade deck in large staterooms fitted up in the most up-to-date style. The first class dining saloon, at the forward end of the shade deck, is fitted with large windows and handsomely furnished in hardwood furniture. Just aft of the saloon an attractive stairway leads to the first class lounge and smoke room on the promenade deck, the promenade space provides ample room for deck games.

The machinery, which consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines having cylinders 11", 19" and 31½" diameter with a stroke of 20" with two cylindrical Scotch boilers, has been designed and constructed by the Taikoo Dockyard. The vessel is being built in accordance with the British Corporation Register of Shipping's highest class for this service, and when complete will be a worthy addition to this Company's fine fleet of vessels on this service.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

THE MORNING LIST.

This morning, the following sea-going arrivals at Hongkong were reported:—

Empress of Russia (8883) Br. from Vancouver, Shanghai; C. P. S. Kwongsang (1428) Br. from Tsingtao, Foochow; J. M. & Co. Sunning (1570) Br. from Shanghai, Swatow; B. & S.

Borneo (1297) Br. from Haiphong; Shan Tai.

Oak Park (3758) Am. from New York, Iloilo; Admiral Line.

Van Overstraten (2837) Dutch. from Belawan Deli, Singapore; J. C. J. L.

Tjillboet (2635) Dutch. from Batavia, Balikpapan; J. C. J. L.

Departures.

For Shanghai: Tjikembang, Kores Maru.

For Amoy: Szechuen, Anking, Santhia.

For Kwong-chow-wan: Chung Hing, Jade.

For Bangkok: Kwangtung.

For Batavia: Macassar Maru.

For Singapore: Takuda, Sydney Maru.

Clearances.

For Saigon: Santos Maru.

For Swatow: Kotsu Maru.

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Length 787 Feet.
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Depth on Centre of
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up
to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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LARGEST & FASTEST
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STEAMERS

STEAMERS	HONGKONG LEAVES	SHANGHAI LEAVES	KOREA LEAVES	YOKOHAMA LEAVES	VANCOUVER ARRIVES
Empress of Asia,	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 12
Empress of Canada,	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 26
Empress of Russia,	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Australia,	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 25
Empress of Asia,	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada,	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
Empress of Russia,	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
Empress of Asia,	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada,	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE.

Leave HONGKONG	Arrive MANILA	Leave MANILA	Arrive HONGKONG
June 16	June 18	E/Asia	June 19
June 30	July 2	E/Canada	July 3

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PROJECTED SAILINGS:—

S.S. "LOK SUN"	Dep. H'kong	Arr. S'kan	Dep. S'kan	Arr. H'kong
June 12	June 17	June 22	June 27	June 31
July 2	July 7	July 13	July 19	July 23
July 23	July 28	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 12

PASSAGE RATES:—

	First Class	Second Class	Steerage
Hongkong to Sandakan	\$80.00	\$40.00	\$18.00
Sandakan to Hongkong	80.00	40.00	20.00
Hongkong to Sandakan and return	120.00	80.00	38.00

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S. S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,314	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo, Bombay & Karachi
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Marseilles & London
"JEVFORE"	5,314	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALMA"	5,314	12th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PADUA"	5,314	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,314	26th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RANPURA"	10,902	2nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	5,314	9th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	10,902	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	5,314	23rd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,902	30th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	5,314	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,902	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	5,314	20th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	27th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALMA"	5,314	4th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	10,902	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	5,314	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,902	25th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	5,314	1st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S. S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHA"	7,954	7th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALWA"	10,902	14th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	10,902	21st July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SHIKHA"	7,954	28th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,902	4th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	5,000	29th June	Manila, Hilo, Zumbanga, Port
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Bangor, Shetland, Island, Towan
"TANDA"	5,000	27th Aug.	Manila, Hilo, Zumbanga, Port

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Colombo, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports as an inducement to passengers. Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALFORD"	5,314	20th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TILAWA"	1,748	27th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHMIR"	5,314	4th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMBA"	10,902	11th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SHIKHA"	7,954	18th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALMA"	10,902	25th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	10,902	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	5,314	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,902	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHGAR"	5,314	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MOREA"	10,902	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHYBER"	5,314	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALMA"	5,314	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	5,314	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHGAR"	5,314	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing. For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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ARRIVALS.

Among the passengers who arrived on the "Empress of Asia," yesterday were:—Mr. J. H. M. Andrew, Mrs. F. E. Bolton, Mr. T. Band, Capt. and Mrs. S. Bridgeman, Master F. Bridgeman, Mr. T. L. Durand, Mrs. E. Grimble, Mr. T. T. Gilmore, Mr. L. Garner, Mr. E. L. Griffiths, Mr. T. Gredtham, Mr. E. A. Houghton, Mr. W. Grigor, Mr. Louis, Dr. W. Lupton, Mrs. L. Ladrow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith and Miss V. Smith, Miss Sassone, Miss L. M. Edgar, Mr. B. Fusan, Mr. J. Larkson, Miss K. Laird, Miss N. Marshall, Mr. T. Miller, Mrs. T. Miller, Miss N. W. Pearson, Mr. G. Prentice, Miss D. Puget, Master T. Puget, Mr. D. C. G. Phillips, Miss A. W. Rivers, Mr. A. Rossi, Mr. D. Ross, Miss M. Seldon.

DEPARTURES.

The "Korea Maru" yesterday took away to the U.S.A. (via usual ports) the following passengers:—Mr. Edward C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fujita, Mr. Yes Hung-ying, Mr. Tom See-wing, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Clark, Mr. Carnegia, Mr. Y. Ikeda, Mr. F. T. Young, Miss Marcus, Mrs. A. A. Claxton and Miss Joyce Claxton, Mrs. U. Williams, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Hela Brandes, Mr. Hom Sen, Mr. Chow Chin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Roote, Mr. Tong Kai-chow, Mrs. Soo "Hoo-shie, Mr. K. T. Young, Miss Young, Mrs. C. F. Wu, Mr. T. C. Wu, Mr. W. T. Pun, Mr. E. Fuha, Mr. K. Fuha, Mr. S. B. Frank, Mr. P. J. Frank, Mr. G. M. de Cruz, Siqueira, Mr. M. Mikami, Mr. T. Nishi, Miss B. M. Baker, Mrs. Ruth Mayes, Mr. Li Chow-ming, Mr. Li Yue-yu, Mr. Li Hok-he, Mr. Li Kim-ming, Mr. Le Pe-lau, Mr. Chan Kwai-pok, Mr. O. Shu-ming, Mr. Chan Hung-hai, Mr. J. Hasel, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Mr. L. Rasmussen, Mr. G. T. Helman, Mr. J. F. Goss, and Mr. D. C. O. Dell.

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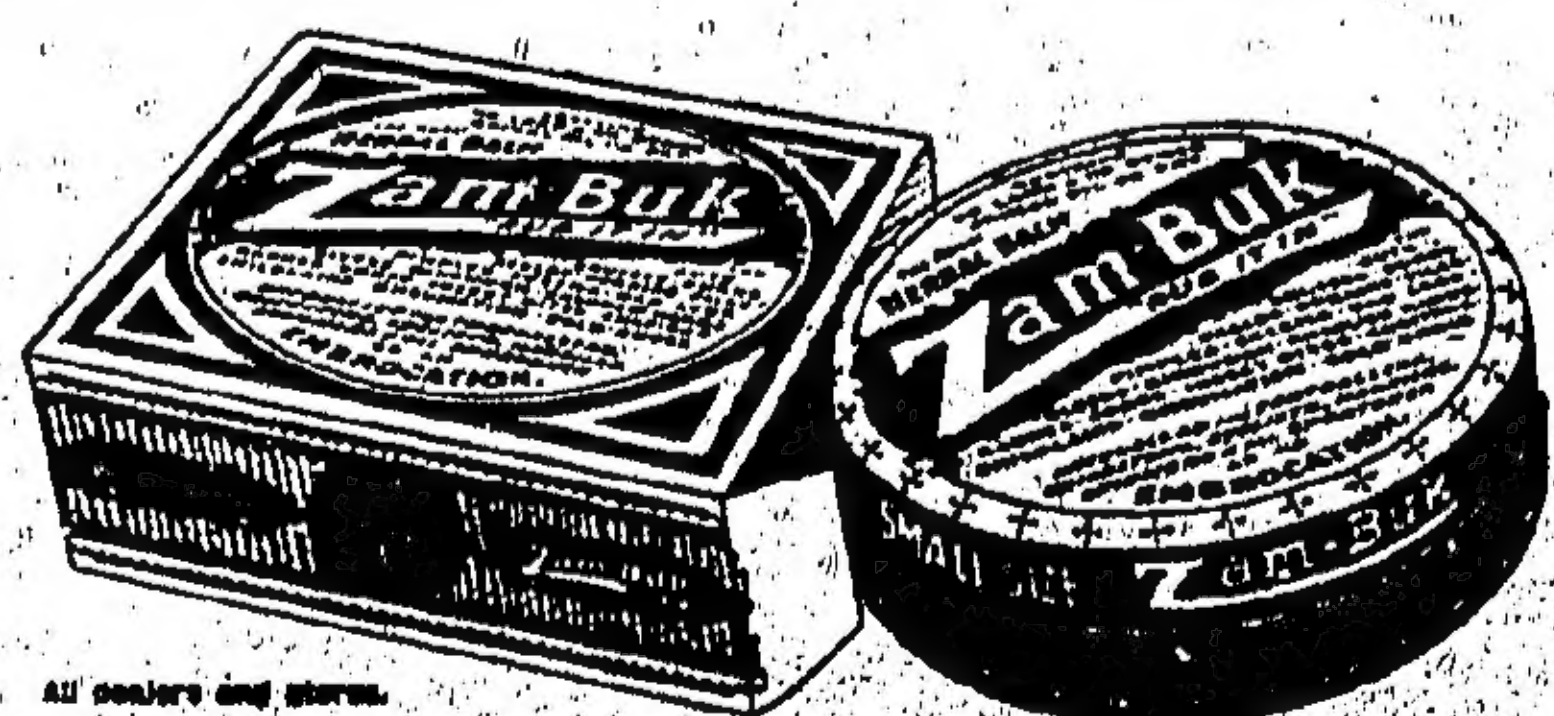
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(The weekly edition of the "China
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\$13 including postage \$16, payable
in advance.)

Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers
No. 5, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG
Telephones Central 22 & 4641.
Cable Address:—Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be
addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise,
Ltd., to whom all remittances
should be made payable.

London Offices:—The Far Eastern
Advertising Agency (London),
Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street,
Strand, W.C.2.

BIRTHS.

DE SARAM.—On May 28, at
Esme, wife of C. M. G. de
Saram, Colombo, a daughter.
MOFFAT.—On June 9, 1926, at
Bournemouth, England, to
Mr. and Mrs. J. Moffat, of 9
Tiffin Road, Shanghai, a
daughter.

WALKER.—On May 28, at
Colombo, to Major and Mrs.
A. F. G. Walker, a son.

DEATHS.

GOODFELLOW.—On June 11,
1926, at the General Hospital,
Shanghai, Mrs. Wm. Good-
fellow, widow of the late Wm.
Goodfellow, of Shanghai,
aged 75 years.

JANSEN.—On June 8, Johnnie A.,
at 138 Pasir Panjang, Singa-
pore, aged 33 years.

PEDDIE.—On June 5, at Kuala
Lumpur, Douglas James, in-
fant son of Mr. and Mrs.
T. G. Peddie, Kerling Estate,
Kerling.

ZAMMATTIO.—On June 3, 1926,
Enrico Zammattio, second en-
gineer, str. "Hainchi," China
Merchants S. N. Co., aged 44
years.

Hongkong, Wednesday, June 16, 1926.

WILL IT BE A HARDY ANNUAL?

A splendid opening to raise the
whole question of the public health
administration of the Colony was
afforded at yesterday's meeting of
the Sanitary Board. Replying to
questions by Dr. Koch the Pres-
ident stated that arrangements
will be made in due course to fill
the vacancy created by the retire-
ment of Dr. Pearce, Medical Officer
of Health, before the expiry of his
leave. Then came the following
supplementary questions by Dr.
Koch:—

He would also like to know if
any changes were contemplated
which might be announced as re-
gards the position of Medical
Officers of Health in connection
with the Department, and relative
to the general medical service.
He did not know whether the Pres-
ident was authorised to say any-
thing on the subject but it
would be interesting to know if
the Government contemplated any
changes in the near future.

The President, naturally, was
not prepared to give an answer to
that straight away. "It's not
done." So he contented himself
with asking Dr. Koch to give for-
mal notice for next meeting. By
that time the President will have
ample time to perambulate all the

offices of his superiors in the Civil
Service and obtain from each and
all some sort of stereotyped reply
that will probably take the ques-
tion not one step farther. For
evasion and equivocation a Gov-
ernment that has once made up
its mind on a certain policy is hard
to beat. It has given a ruling,
and that, it thinks in its great
wisdom, ought to be sufficient. To
question that ruling apparently
savours, in its estimation, of sheer
impudence. To attempt to con-
vert it to a different view, more in
keeping with the needs of the
Colony and the wishes of the
people, is downright stupidity and
a gross waste of valuable Govern-
ment time. Hence when the next
meeting of the Sanitary Board is
held we do not predict a reply to
Dr. Koch's question to be couched
in other but the language of the
diplomat that leads nowhere be-
cause it is not intended to do any-
thing else.

For more than two years there
has been a movement in favour of
the creation of a Public Health
Board, or, alternatively, a Com-
mission to examine the whole prob-
lem of public health with a view
to securing the greatest possible
co-ordination and co-operation of
the various Government Depart-
ments involved. The Press of the
Colony has from the first been
unanimously in favour of this
step. It is as unanimous to-day.
It is not merely a fetish with one
newspaper. Whilst of late months
the China Mail and the Sunday
Herald have perhaps given greater
prominence to the movement it is
not their "preserves" by any
means. That we readily acknow-
ledge. It is not, and never will be,
a "one-paper agitation." The
need for a comprehensive Depart-
ment of Public Health, modelled
on really modern lines in accord-
ance with the needs of the Colony,
is recognised by every newspaper.
This morning's issue of the South
China Morning Post states:—

"Interest at the moment is
claimed by the wider question of
public health. It will be re-
called that two years ago there
was a clamour, in which we joined,
for the elevation of public
health control to its proper plane.
To that end was urged a central
authority, a Health Board, for
which were asked even au-
thoritative powers. To this Board
all other bodies, such as the
Sanitary Board, Hospitals Board,
etc., should be subsidiary. They
could, in fact, be permanent sub-
committees. It was
stated yesterday that a successor
to Dr. Pearce is to be appointed,
which presumably means per-
petuation of the old system.

"The creation of a Health
Board has been held to be un-
necessary. Without it, however,
or without some central au-
thority, there can hardly be a
comprehensive and progressive
health policy; and when policy
is concentrated in one man, it is
inevitably subject to interrup-
tions and extinctions.

Again this morning's issue of
the Daily Press has the following
comment:—
"The retirement of the Medical
Officer of Health brings to the
front once again the need of a
thorough reorganisation of the
public health service of the
Colony. The Sanitary Board has
done useful work and the time

has come when it should be en-
larged so that all matters of
public health, including the local
hospitals, come within its scope.
In the past the Medical Officer
of Health has had an independent
position as regards the local
medical Government service.
We agree that it would be very
much better for all medical
officers to be directly responsible
to the Principal Civil Medical
Officer.

"A small Committee or Com-
mission might well be appointed
to report on all problems of sani-
tation and public health in order
that a comprehensive and prac-
tical scheme of reorganisation
may be devised. The two Cham-
bers of Commerce and the local
Missionary organisations that
maintain hospitals for poor
patients (such as the London
Missionary Society with the Alice
Memorial Hospital and others)
should be represented."

We give these lengthy excerpts
from our morning contemporaries
to emphasise the unanimous
nature of the movement in favour
of the creation of a Public Health
Department and at the same time
to make a plea for more favour-
able consideration at the hands of
the Government. The present ad-
ministrative regime is in its per-
sonnel much different from that
which almost contemptuously
"turned down" the proposition
over a couple of years ago. The
two principal Executive officers
come with open minds on local
problems such as this. Neither
His Excellency the Governor nor
the Colonial Secretary has the re-
putation of being hide-bound by
all and everything that his ad-
visers may say. Each has a will
of his own to be exercised for the
common weal which each natur-
ally has much at heart. If, after a
study of the "files" on the subject
of a Public Health Department
and a perusal of the opinions of
the entire Press of the Colony,
they are found to be as adamant
and immovable as their predeces-
sors, then all that we shall be
able to express will be profound
disappointment, which will be
shared to the full by every citizen
who has the public health of the
Colony at heart.

THE CANNON CASE.

EXTRACTING OIL FROM
PEANUTS.

COURT DEMONSTRATION.

At the further hearing of the
charge of possession of cannon
against Lai Tak, the master of a
foundry at Mongkok, before Mr.
J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon
Magistrate's Court yesterday, a demon-
stration showing that the ma-
chines alleged to be cannon were
capable of crushing peanuts for
their oil was given by the defence.
Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (defending
solicitor) questioned his client re-
garding the model oil machine.
Witness explained various parts
of the machine while the em-
ployees of the shop gave the
demonstration in court. Peanut
biscuits were inserted in the tube
and a man manipulated the
handle. Pressure of 180 pounds
was reached and the oil flowed
through small taps affixed under-
neath the machine.

After the demonstration Mr.
Fitzroy said that man-power
machines were being operated in
a shop a short distance away. If
these machines were commercial-
ly sound, he thought the hydraulic
machine should be more com-
mercially sound, as it required
less labour.

In reply to Inspector Pincott,
defendant emphatically denied
that he had ever seen a cannon.
Asked if he had been to Kowloon
City where several dismantled
cannon were on view, defendant
admitted going there but reiter-
ated that he had never seen a
cannon.

Evidence was given by one of
defendant's employees concerning
the visits of the men who had
ordered the machines and the case
was adjourned until this after-
noon.

PROPERTY SALE.

Brisk bidding at a sale by
public auction yesterday after-
noon, resulted in the sale of
Tai Hang Island Lot No. 123,
together with No. 6 King Street,
the area of which is about 450
sq. ft. and the annual Crown rent,
\$4.
The property was put up at an
estimated price of \$2,000, with bids
of \$100 acceptable. It was finally
sold at \$3,400, to Messrs. Wong
Tsi-pak and Wong Yu-shi, of No.
8, Ching Street.

SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CASE.

LESLIE E. HAYNES CLAIMS FOR
SALARY.

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS.

Judge's Scathing Criticism.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shang-
hai Judge Grain began the hear-
ing of the claim by Leslie Ernest
Haynes against the "Shanghai Mer-
cury, Ltd." Mr. L. K. Kentwell ap-
peared for the plaintiff and Mr.
R. E. S. Gregson for the defendants.
In the statement of claim, the
plaintiff declared that he was en-
gaged as assistant editor on the
"Shanghai Mercury" and later was
offered and accepted the editorship.
Mr. W. J. Davey, the managing
director, subsequently informed
him that the Imperial Japanese
Government had failed to carry out
an undertaking to provide a sub-
sidy, and therefore it might be
necessary for the company to dis-
continue business and go into
liquidation. Accordingly he sought
employment elsewhere and secured
an offer from another paper. He
was asked not to leave the de-
fendants' employ and was given
450 per month extra to remain.
He claimed that he engaged re-
sidential premises with the de-
fendants' consent. Eventually he
was discharged and he claimed that
according to law and custom he
was entitled to six months' notice.
His salary was \$400 per month and
he claimed \$2,400, less \$666 paid
on account, leaving \$1,734 still due.

Alleged Misconduct.
Defendants, in their reply, con-
tended that the plaintiff miscon-
ducted himself by refusing to pay
his private debts and that he con-
tracted debts with advertisers in
the paper, some of whom conse-
quently would not pay for their
advertisements, whilst others with-
drew theirs. They objected to him
being associated with other papers,
but he continued in that course.
He further improperly represented
himself as editor of the defendants'
papers and is being in charge of
their advertisements and circula-
tion. They claimed that they were
entitled to dismiss him without
notice.

Judgment was as follows:—
Plaintiff pleads in his Statement
of Claim that he was employed by
the "Shanghai Mercury" as As-
sistant Editor from July 4, 1924 to
May 30, 1925 and as Editor from
that date until March 31, 1926.
And that he was given notice of
dismissal on February 9, 1926, that
his services would terminate on
March 31, 1926.

He claims that "he was entitled
by custom and in law to receive at
least six months' notice, and there-
fore claims \$2,400 six months
salary in lieu of notice less \$666,
which has been paid him, leaving
his claim for wrongful dismissal at
the sum of \$1,734.

The defendants in their State-
ment of Defence plead that plain-
tiff was engaged as an Assistant
on the Editorial Staff only, and re-
mained as such until his dismissal.
They further say that the notice
given was sufficient; that the de-
fendant miscondacted himself by
getting into debt, and refusing to
pay, whereby his creditors were
continually applying at the news-
paper office for payment. That he
contracted debts with advertisers
in the paper which caused them to
refuse to pay for their advertise-
ments in the paper. That he was
connected with other journals when
he had promised to devote his whole
time to defendant's paper, and
that he improperly represented
himself as Editor of "Shanghai
Mercury" and that, therefore, they
were entitled to dismiss him with-
out notice.

The plaintiff in his evidence
states that he is 28 years this
month. (He appears also to have
stated he was 28 years when ap-
plying for a post in the "Shang-
hai Mercury" in July, 1924). That
he was engaged as Assistant
Editor, and that practically the
whole time he was employed, he
wrote the leading articles; that
the paper was entirely in his
hands; that he altered the policy
of the paper; that the paper
"absorbed the whole of my time, I
lived with it." "I often had to go
without sleep," and worked "14
hours a day," usually went to office
"for an hour or two on Sundays,"
was responsible for "Weekly
Celestial Empire," and solely re-
sponsible for the Christmas num-
bers of 1924 and 1925.

He states that Mr. Davey, the
Managing Director of the paper,
knew he was connected with other
papers, and that he never made
any complaints about his debts.
He states that Mr. Davey was not
Editor of the paper, and generally
speaking is an incompetent person.
He admits that he was "on the
rocks" when defendant engaged
him; that he had been convicted
and sentenced to six months' im-
prisonment at the Central Criminal
Court, London, that he owed
\$4,000 in Hongkong, and that he
had debts in Malay States and
Shanghai, and that he had been

frequently sued for debts in
Shanghai, and that many are still
owing.

Called by Truth "A Scamp."
He further states that he has
had many offers of employment
from other places, Japan and Malay
States, but produces no evidence to
that effect. He admits that
"Truth" wrote articles about him
calling him "a scamp," "an unprin-
ciple impudacious adventurer,"
and that he was engaged in "a mors
impudent swindle has rarely been
perpetrated," and that he took no
action against "Truth" on account
of these articles.

Mr. Davey, the Managing Direc-
tor, who is, as he asserts, the real
Editor of "Shanghai Mercury,"
denies all these statements of the
plaintiff's with regard to the
editorship and his knowledge of
plaintiff's connection with other
papers, and produces evidence to
corroborate his statements of
denial.

He says he knew nothing about
plaintiff's connection with "Finance
and Commerce" nor "Far Eastern
Spectator," and puts in a letter of
October, 1924, in which he writes
to plaintiff, "You assured me some
time ago that you had nothing what-
ever to do with the 'Spectator'."

And at a later date, viz. January
22, 1925, the plaintiff writes to
Mr. Davey, "I write in confirmation
of my statement that I have rein-
quished my connection with The
Far Eastern Spectator." Davey
writes to plaintiff on October 8,
1924, complaining about Carlton
Ltd. calling on him by instructors
of plaintiff for payment of plain-
tiff's debts, and complains also of
other persons calling for payment
of plaintiff's debts. Davey maintains
that plaintiff was never Editor or
Assistant Editor, that he himself
has always been the Editor and has
full control of the paper.

The Witnesses Called.
Evidence has been given by other
witnesses as to the annoyance at
the offices of the "Shanghai Mer-
cury," caused by various creditors
of the plaintiff repeatedly calling to
obtain payment of their accounts.
Evidence has also been given by
various persons who were adver-
tisers in the paper, who had re-
fused, or delayed, to pay for their
advertisements, until the plaintiff
paid them the personal debts that
he owed them.

In one case the plaintiff appears
to have partially satisfied the debt
he owed an advertiser, by giving
him two receipts for the amount he
owed, the advertiser, owed the newspaper.
These are some of the leading
facts in the case. There has been
a considerable amount of evidence
introduced into the case by the
plaintiff to which I have not refer-
red, as most of it was quite immu-
terial to the issue, and I feel bound
to say that I am of opinion that a
great deal of it was only introduced
in order that the plaintiff might
have an opportunity to disparage
the character and ability of the
Managing Director of the "Shang-
hai Mercury," and hold him up to
contempt.

The plaintiff's evidence, and that
of the Managing Director of the
"Shanghai Mercury" are in direct
contradiction.
A considerable amount of the
evidence of the Managing Director
is corroborated by witnesses.
Where I have to decide solely be-
tween the evidence of Mr. Davey,
the Managing Director, and the
plaintiff, there is no other course
open to me, considering the career
of the two men, but to accept Mr.
Davey's evidence as opposed to that
of the plaintiff.

The first point I have to decide
is:—To what length of notice was
the plaintiff entitled? The plain-
tiff alleges in his Statement of
Claim that he was entitled by cus-
tom to six months' notice, but has
called no evidence in support of
that contention.

What Notice Was Due.
I have had some difficulty in
coming to a conclusion that the
notice given, namely 50 days, was
sufficient notice, considering that
the plaintiff had been in the em-
ploy of the newspaper for nearly a
year and a half.

But on reading the reported
cases, and considering all the par-
ticular facts of this case, I have
come to the conclusion that the 50
days was sufficient notice.

In interpreting a contract, writ-
ten or verbal, it is of great assis-
tance to ascertain what were the
views as to, and the intention with
regard to, the carrying out the con-
tract by the two parties entering
into it.

In this case there was no written
agreement, nor any verbal arrange-
ment, as to what notice should ter-
minate the contract. But the view
of the plaintiff himself, obviously
was that he had the right to ter-
minate the contract by one month's
notice. Because on January 22,
1925, he wrote to the Managing
Director, "I therefore give you one
month's notice from above date."

There are many reported cases
on the question of the length of
notice required by persons employ-
ed in newspapers. In these cases,
although in some of them an at-
tempt was made to establish a
"custom" or "practice," neverthe-
less, it was held in each case that
no "custom" or "practice" was
established.

(Continued on Page 9.)

"CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE

FOR THE ASHES.

RAIN BEATS BOTH XI'S IN FIRST TEST.

THE ENGLAND TEAM.

A Renter cable that must have been sent off from Home, dated Nottingham, not later than noon yesterday said:—

Rain fell overnight and this morning. The First Test match has been abandoned. Only 47 minutes' play was possible on the first day, none on the second or third. England won the toss and scored 32 runs without loss (Hobbs 19, Sutcliffe 13, both not out) from the bowling of J. M. Gregory and C. G. Macartney. The remaining Tests will be played as follows:—

2nd Test, at Lord's, June 26.
3rd Test, at Leeds, July 10.
4th Test, at Manchester, July 24.
5th Test, at the Oval, August 14.

If the decision of the "rubber" rests on the last match, this game will be played to a finish. Otherwise all Tests will be over three days.

The team chosen to represent England (and to recover the "Ashes" if possible) comprised:—A. W. Carr (captain), A. F. Chapman, Hobbs, Strudwick, Woolley (F. E.), Hendren, Hearne, Kilner (K.), Tate, Root, Sutcliffe, and Sandham (twelfth man). From the messages to hand there seems to have been disappointment at Home over the non-inclusion of G. T. S. Stevens (the Middlesex amateur and protégé of P. F. Warner) and Macaulay, and possibly Holmes. Macaulay's name was put down as a substitute for Sutcliffe, if Sutcliffe did not recover in time from an injury. It was thought that Hearne would not get in and that Hendren might also have been left out on account of his previous failures against the Australians. Woolley was also considered doubtful as his bowling has deteriorated and it was bowling strength that was needed against the strong Australian batting. Root's selection was probably because of his showing in the match for the North of England, against the tourists.

The consensus of opinion is that the selectors relied mainly on the "old guard."

SELECTION PROCESS.

How Our Trial Teams Were Chosen.

The following "ahead of the mail" messages throw light on the process of selecting the England XI that had duty:—

London, May 30.
The following will represent England against the Rest at Lords on June 5:—

A. W. Carr (Nottingham) captain, A. F. Chapman (Kent), G. O. Allen (Middlesex), Hobbs (Surrey), Woolley (F. E. Kent), Hendren (Middlesex), Strudwick (Surrey), Tate (Sussex), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Kilner (N. Yorkshire), Macaulay (Yorkshire). [Note: Of the above, G. O. Allen's place was given to Hearne, who appears in "the Rest" side and Macaulay was left out for Root whose name does not appear in either list.]

The "Rest" team will be as follows:—

P. G. H. Fender (Surrey) captain, G. T. S. Stevens (Middlesex), V. W. C. Jupp (Northants), C. H. Gibson (Sussex), Holmes (Yorkshire), Hallows (Lancashire), Sandham (Surrey), Hearne (Middlesex), Larwood (Nottingham), Shepherd (Surrey), "A. N. Other."

London, May 31.
The selection of G. O. Allen, the Elton, Cambridge and Middlesex fast bowler, is regarded as the only surprise in the England eleven to play "the Rest."

London, May 30.

The following will represent the North of England against the Australians, at Birmingham, on June 2:—

A. W. Carr (Nottingham) captain, V. W. C. Jupp (Northants), Holmes (Yorkshire), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Hallows (Lancashire), Watson (Lancashire), Smith, E. J. (Warwick), Whysall (Nottingham), Larwood (Nottingham), Gentry (Lancashire), Root (Worcester), Parsons (Warwick) twelfth man.

BOXING IN U.S.A.

BERLENBACH TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

(Router's American Service.)

New York, June 15.
The light heavyweight champion, Berlenbach, will defend his title against Jack Delany on July 10.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MANY SURPRISES IN RESULTS.

RAIN INTERFERES.

(Router's Service.)

London, June 15.

County cricket matches ended to-day resulted:—

Middlesex v. Warwick.

At Lord's Middlesex lost first innings points to Warwickshire, in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 170 runs. N. Haig made 52 not out. R. E. S. Wyatt took 7 wickets for 43 runs.

Warwick (1st) 188 runs. Kilner (N.) made 58, R. E. S. Wyatt 70. N. Haig took 5 for 74 and Durston 6 for 53.

Middlesex (2nd) 228 runs for 5 wickets. The Hon. C. N. Bruce made 74 not out.

(Note: Norman Kilner, is a brother of Roy Kilner. Unable to get a permanent place in the Yorkshire 1st XI he threw in his lot with Warwickshire and now has a residential qualification.)

Surrey v. Essex.

At the Oval, the match between Surrey and Essex was left drawn, no decision being reached on the first innings. Scores:—

Surrey (1st) 306 runs. Ducat made 121.

Essex (1st) 202 runs for 7 wickets. Cuthbert made 52 and Freeman (J.) 61.

Kent v. Somerset.

At Tonbridge, Kent lost first innings points to Somerset, in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 55 runs. J. C. White took 4 wickets for 14 runs.

Somerset (1st) 119 runs. Wright took 4 for 24 and Harding 3 for 3.

Kent (2nd) 62 runs for 4 wickets.

Gloucester v. Glamorgan.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire lost to Glamorgan by four wickets. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 133 runs. Dipper made 77. Ryan took 7 for 40.

Glamorgan (1st) 149 runs. T. Arnot made 63. Parker took 6 for 55.

Gloucester (2nd) 134 runs. Ryan took 5 for 50.

Glamorgan (2nd) 120 runs for 6 wickets. Parker took 4 for 87.

Hants v. Northants.

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Northamptonshire by 167 runs. Scores:—

Hants (1st) 169 runs. Northants (1st) 68 runs.

Newman took 4 for 38.

Hants (2nd) 149 runs for 5 wickets, declared.

Northants (2nd) 93 runs. Newman took 6 for 42.

Abandoned.

Yorkshire v. Notts, at Leeds.

Derby v. Leicester, at Chesterfield. Not a ball bowled, rain.

Lancashire v. Cambridge University. Lancashire scored 91 runs for 2 wickets. No play on two days, on account of rain.

The county championship table (excluding the match Derby v. Glamorgan, on May 29, not cabled) now stands:—

	Pld.	Won	Lst.	Wons	Lsts.	Pos.	Pts.	No.
Yorkshire	11	7	0	2	0	45	41	1
Lancashire	12	5	1	3	0	45	34	2
Middlesex	7	4	0	0	2	39	22	1
Glamorgan	6	2	1	0	0	15	10	3
Hants	10	4	1	2	2	45	28	1
Kent	8	3	0	2	3	40	24	0
Notts	9	3	1	2	2	40	23	1
Surrey	11	2	3	2	1	40	17	3
Leicestershire	2	2	3	1	1	35	14	3
Sussex	10	3	4	1	2	50	20	0
Gloucester	10	3	5	0	1	45	16	1
Somerset	8	1	3	2	1	35	12	1
Warwickshire	0	0	3	3	1	35	10	3
Essex	11	1	5	2	2	50	13	1
Derbyshire	7	0	2	1	3	30	6	1
Worcester	9	1	4	0	2	35	7	2
Northants	7	0	5	1	1	35	4	0

CLUB LUSITANO.

LAST NIGHT'S ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

A well-conceived programme consisting of Portuguese drama and musical items was enthusiastically received at the Club Lusitano last night. The accommodation was taxed and late-comers had to be content with standing room.

The first part of the programme was a one-act drama entitled "Prazer e Amargura" or "O Macabro" in which Mrs. Esmea Xavier, Messrs. Eneas de Aquino, Julio Gonzales and Carlos Ribeiro made up the cast. Applause marked the close of this item.

BOXING IN U.S.A.

BERLENBACH TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

(Router's American Service.)

New York, June 15.

The light heavyweight champion, Berlenbach, will defend his title against Jack Delany on July 10.

HOME TURF.

MANCHESTER CUP RESULT.

4/1 CHANCE WINS.

London, May 28.

The Manchester Cup race resulted as follows:—

Vermilion Pencil 1
Inveranin 2
Cross Bow 3

Starting prices:—
4 to 1 against Vermilion Pencil.
100 to 1 against Inveranin.
10 to 1 against Cross Bow.

Sixteen ran.
Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Donoghue & The Derby.

It will be recalled that Steve Donoghue did not take part in this year's Epsom Derby, in spite of his many successes in that race. The following explains:—

London, May 30.
Steve Donoghue has not yet accepted a mount in the Derby, although he is generally considered the finest horseman of his period at Epsom.

He has been offered a number of mounts, but is diffident about riding any but a colt possessing a really good chance of winning.

HOME BOXING.

PHIL SCOTT'S NEXT BOUT FOR TITLE.

TO MEET BECKETT.

London, May 28.

The boxing match between Joe Beckett (ex-holder) and Phil Scott (holder) for the heavyweight boxing championship of Britain will be for stakes of £250, and a purse of £2,000. It will be decided on the Southampton football ground on the afternoon of July 10.

BASEBALL TOUR.

A picked all-Filipino baseball team will leave Manila for Osaka, the latter part of August for a series of ten games with the best baseball talent in Japan.

Negotiations between Mariano Sangle and the Nippon Baseball Association were closed on June 8 when Sangle received word that the "Osaka Mainichi," one of the largest newspapers in Japan, had agreed to guarantee 15,000 pesos for the series.

The cable received by Sangle, who will manage the Filipino nine, reads: "Guaranteed travelling lodging expenses but undecided other fees stop reach Japan until September tenth."

[If, as expected, the touring players pass through Hongkong, there may be a chance of seeing them "in action."]

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARDS.

Matches played yesterday in the Palace Hotel Billiards handicapped resulted:—

J. A. Luz (owe 150) 250 beat C. H. Miles (scr.) 225.

[Breaks, Luz 18, 15, 16, 27, 16, 12.]

T. File (owe 150) 250 beat J. Johnson (owe 120) 150.

[Breaks, File 17, 20, 28, 17, 15; Johnson 20, 19.]

To-day's fixtures are:—
At 6 p.m., F. M. da Cruz (owe 200) v. G. Zimmermann (owe 120);
at 9 p.m., A. MacGinley (owe 200) v. A. McCallum (scr.).

The Misses Henriette and Minnie Noronha brought the house down in an English song and dance.

Mr. Januario de Almeida acted very creditably the part of doctor in "Medico-Mania," a one-act comedy which led to many amusing situations with his patients. His wife, Mrs. Corina de Almeida, gave valuable assistance, and the other members of the cast were Messrs. Jose de Almeida, Apollinario de Almeida, Sebastiao de Pinna and Francisco Fernandes.

Pleasing selections were rendered by the orchestra during the intervals.

The entertainment was a distinct success, and reflected great credit on the part of those who arranged it.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

DICTATES OF POLICY OF ECONOMY.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Recognition of the fact that the Sanitary Department of Inspectors was short in numbers but difficulty in getting passed at a time of economy the increases which were asked for in this year's estimates were referred to by Mr. N. L. Smith, President, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

The matter arose out of questions asked by Dr. Koch as to whether numbers were sufficient to cope with the increase of work in the Colony and to allow for sickness and Home leave.

The President, in the course of his reply, reminded members that the Government had been supplied with figures in 1925 upon which the Board had based recommendations for a considerable increase in the staff of Sanitary Inspectors. In these figures full allowance was made for the incidence of ordinary and sick leave.

The President laid on the table a minute regarding the staff of inspectors as follows:—

Taking Senior, First Class and Second Class Inspectors as a whole the 1925 strength was 42. In its recommendations for 1926 the Board recommended adding 10 more to this number.

The 1926 Estimates were considered at a time of great uncertainty (due to the strike) and it was told that a 25 per cent. increase at such a time could not be contemplated.

A Stipulation.

After discussion, five additional inspectors were authorised and appear in the 1926 Estimates; there was however a stipulation that their actual recruitment must depend upon an improved financial outlook this year.

Early this year there were three retirements. One of these has been filled by a local appointment, leaving a shortage of two even on the 1925 basis. As this made the Department short-handed, I induced the Government to cable the Crown Agents for a further three trained men from England and these will doubtless soon be sent out.

It will be seen that one of the additional five inspectors who appear in the 1926 Estimates has thus been approved. I propose to wait a month or two before raising again the question of the other four.

The Board has recommended for 1927 a further five inspectors so that if these are approved there will be on paper the ten extras over the 1925 figure as was originally asked for.

Medical Officers.

Another question standing in Dr. Koch's name was:—

"Have any arrangements been made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Pearce in order that the Department should not suffer from a shortage of Medical Officers of Health at present?"

The President said he was authorised to make a statement, and replied that it was proposed to fill the position. As Dr. Pearce's leave expired arrangements would then be made for a Medical Officer.

Dr. Koch: That is about five months?

The President: Yes. About five months from his retirement in May. It does not mean we should wait until then to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Koch pointed out that it would take some time for men to be chosen and for their arrival in Hongkong.

Dr. Koch said he would also like to know if any changes were contemplated, which might be announced as regards the position of Medical Officers of Health in connection with the Department, and relative to the general medical service. He did not know whether the President was authorised to say anything on the subject, but it would be interesting to know if the Government contemplated any changes in the near future.

The President replied that he thought notices of the question should be given.

Repulse Bay Refuse.

Regarding a minute in connection with the removal of house refuse at Repulse Bay, the President proposed that householders should continue to make their own arrangements for the disposal of refuse, as in the case of other villages in the country where no scavenging contracts existed.

Dr. Tso seconded, and this was carried.

In addition to the president, there were present: Dr. A. G. M. Severn, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. J. C. Macgown, Col. Boylan Smith, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dr. B. C. Ho, and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, Secretary.

NEW FOR OLD

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SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CASE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

In Fox-Bourne v. Vernon and Co. 10 T.L.R. 647. The "Editor" of "Weekly Dispatch" claimed a year's notice, his salary was £500 a year, and he had been 30 years a journalist. He had been given six months' notice. A great number of newspaper proprietors were called for the purpose of establishing a custom of one year's notice. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell, told his jury that no "custom" or "practice" had been established; and the jury found that six months was reasonable notice.

In Lowe v. Walter 8 T.L.R. 663. The Foreign Sub-Editor of the "Times" had been given six months' notice; he claimed a year; his salary was £800 a year. Jury found again there was no custom, and that six months was a reasonable notice.

In Chamberlain v. Bennett 8 T.L.R. 234 Editor "New York Herald" jury found that six months was reasonable.

In Hiscox v. Batchelor 15 T.L.R. 643. Advertising and Canvassing Agent; the jury found that one month was reasonable.

In re Illustrated Newspaper Corp 16 T.L.R. 157. A journalist on The Gentlewoman, was paid cases monthly, it was held that one month was reasonable. In all the cases when 6 months was allowed there was no question of allowing less; 6 months having been given, the jury only having to say it was sufficient or otherwise.

Plaintiff's Position.

In this case I find that the plaintiff was neither Editor nor Assistant Editor of the "Shanghai Mercury," that he was employed merely in the Editorial Department to write leaders, and assist the Editor, or those who were from time to time acting as Editors or Assistant Editors. I find that he was taken on, when, as he himself says, he was "down and out" and was paid a monthly wage.

It cannot be suggested, that, even if the plaintiff were Editor or Assistant Editor of the "Shanghai Mercury," that his position would compare with the Editor of "The Weekly Dispatch," the Foreign Sub-Editor of "The Times" or the Editor of "The New York Herald."

Moreover, when the plaintiff himself gave notice to the defendant newspaper, he considered that one month's notice was a reasonable notice to give. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the notice given by the defendant, namely 60 days, was a reasonable and sufficient notice under all the circumstances of this particular case. Even if he had been entitled to six months' notice, he has not shown that he has suffered any damage.

Damages.

The measure of damages being the actual loss sustained by the breach of the contract.

Fry L. J. Reid v. Explosive Co. 19 Q.B.D. 264, 269.

"If a servant has been employed in an equally advantageous manner for the whole of the period for which he was entitled to notice he cannot claim damages."

Addis v. Gramophones Co., Ltd. 1909 A.C. 438.

Damages which an employer must pay for wrongful dismissal cannot include compensation for the servant's injured feelings, however humiliating his dismissal may have been.

The plaintiff was dismissed on February 9, 1926. He received his full salary from "Shanghai Mercury" up to March 31. He has received £300—month—from Renters from April, which will continue to July 6, and he has received £150 for April and May from "Finance and Commerce." It is true that he was also receiving this sum for the months of January, February and March, but if I am to believe the evidence of his Managing Director, and I do believe it, he had no right to receive that amount while in the employ of the "Mercury."

He also expects to receive £20 from England, for contributions to the Press, during the period of his dismissal.

The finding as to the notice being a reasonable one really disposes of the plaintiff's case. But I consider that I also dispose of the other issue in the case.

Case for Dismissal.

On the evidence placed before me I have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, that the defendant had ample cause to dismiss the plaintiff for his conduct. He had been warned about his debts. As early as October 8, 1924, the Managing Director wrote to the plaintiff, "It is rather annoying to see persons calling so frequently to dun you, when this is not your official address. It is incumbent upon me to bring these matters to your notice."

His salary was raised to £400 a month, in order, Mr. Davey states, "that he might make good" and to assist him to meet his liabilities.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16, 1926, 10.30 a.m.

Names.	Hongkong Stock Exchange.	Hongkong Shareholders' Association.	State Bank's Share & Real Society.
T.T. on London	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
T.T. on Shanghai	75%	75%	nom.
Hongkong Bank	1120 b & s ^a	1120 sa	\$1120 b.
do. London	2131 n.	—	1132 n
Chartered Bank	220 1/2 n.	220 1/2 n.	—
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	230 1/2 n.	230 n.	—
do. C.	213 1/2 n.	213 1/2 n.	—
P. & O. Bank	20 1/2 n.	20 1/2 n.	—
Bank of East Asia	88 1/2 n.	88 1/2 n.	381 b
Marine Insurance	630 b.	630 b.	9630 b
Canton Insurance	1.90 n.	1.90 b.	1.90 b
China Underwriters	7145 n.	7140 n.	—
North China Insurance	277 b.	275 b.	\$275 b
Union Insurance	37 1/2 b.	44 n.	—
Yangtze Insurance	—	—	—
Fire Insurance	—	—	—
China Fire Insurance	185 b.	185 b.	—
E.K. Fire Insurance	583 b.	575 b.	580 b.
Shipping	—	—	—
Douglases	24 1/2 n.	24 b. 26 s.	23 b. b.
Hongkong Steamboats	6 b.	26 b.	26 b.
E.K. Tugs & Lighters	24 s.	24 s.	24 n
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	20 n.	30 n.	10 n.
do. (Def.) Ltd.	46 1/2 n.	—	45 s.
do. (C.) Hk.	—	40 n.	—
Oriental Navigation	—	—	—
Shell Transport	92 1/2 b.	92 1/2 b.	90 1/2 b.
Star Ferries	65 3/4 b. 64 1/2 s.	65 1/2 b. & s.	66 1/2 b.
Water-boats	15 n. 6 1/2 s.	15 n.	75 s.
Refineries	—	—	—
China Sugars	24 1/2 sa.	24 1/2 b.	24 n.
Malabon Sugars	35 n.	35 s.	35 n.
Mining	—	—	—
Benguet	1 1/2 b.	—	—
Kashan Mining Ad.	47 1/2 b.	47 1/2 n.	47 1/2 s.
Langkats (Combined)	23 s.	7 1/2 n.	7 1/2 s.
do. (Single)	12 1/2 b.	12 n.	—
Shanghai Exploration	5 1/2 a.	6 1/2 s.	—
Shanghai Lums	7 n.	8 1/2 s.	—
Saubs	35 n.	34 s.	—
Ironoh Mines	65 1/2 n.	60 1/2 b.	—
Ural Caspian	8 1/2 n.	—	—
Docks, Wharves Godowns, &c.	\$123 n.	120 b. 122 s.	\$123 s.
H.K. & K. Wharves	55 n.	54 b. 55 s.	58 n.
H.K. & W. Docks	71 1/2 b.	—	72 1/2 b.
Hongkows	5 1/2 b.	5 1/2 b.	5 1/2 b.
New Engineering	105 1/2 b.	105 1/2 b.	105 b.
Shanghai Docks	—	—	—
Lands, Hotels & Flids.	—	—	—
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	10 1/2 b. 10 60 s.	10 60 b. & s.	10 1/2 b.
do. (new)	65 b. & s.	65 b.	65 b.
Hongkong Lands	5 1/2 n.	5 s.	5 s.
H.K. Realty	5 n.	5 1/2 s.	5 s.
H.K. Territorial	14 b.	14 b.	13 3/4 b.
Humphreys Estates	95 n.	100 s.	—
Princes Building	7 n.	—	—
Rural Lands	—	—	—
Cotton Mills.	—	—	—
Two Cottons	9 3/4 b & s.	7 10 10 s.	7 3/4 b.
Oriental	2 80 n.	3 n.	2 84 b.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	53 n.	53 b.	53 n.
do. (new)	28 n.	27 b.	27 n.
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—
Canton Ice	\$7 1/2 n.	\$7 s.	\$ 7 s.
ements (comb.)	14 1/2 b.	14 1/2 b.	14 1/2 b.
do. (old)	13 n.	13 n.	12 b.
do. (new)	3 n.	2 1/2 n.	2 1/2 b.
China Buses	10 1/2 b.	—	—
China Lights (comb.)	20 1/2 b.	10 1/2 b.	10 1/2 b.
do. (old)	15 b.	14 1/2 b.	14 1/2 b.
do. (new)	11 b.	10 b.	10 b.
China Prov. (comb.)	—	—	—
do. (old)	6 b. 6 10 sa.	6 b. 6 10 sa.	6 b.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Dairy Farms	10 s. & s.	10 s.	10 s.
W. A Wing (full pd.)	7 s.	8 s.	—
do. (part pd.)	—	—	—
Hongkong Amusements	11 1/2 n.	11 1/2 b.	—
H.K. Constructions	24 n.	3 s.	3 1/2 s.
Hongkong Electrics	68 1/2 b. 68 1/2 60	68 1/2 b & s.	68 b. 65 1/2 sa
H.K. Developments	25 cts n. 1 s.	20 cts. s.	20 cts. s.
H.K. Ropes (comb.)	30 s.	10 1/2 n.	10 s.
do. (old)	10 s.	5 1/2 n.	5 b.
do. (new)	5 s.	5 1/2 n.	5 s.
Hongkong Tramways	25 10 b.	25 10 b.	25 b & sa.
Island Crawfords	9 s.	9 s.	9 1/2 s.
Vaca Electric	35 b. 40 s.	—	—
Wackintosh	10 1/2 n.	—	—
Yanyang Tobaccos	—	13 b.	—
Peak Trams (old)	16 1/2 b.	17 1/2 b.	17 b.
do. (new)	7 70 b.	8 n.	7 1/2 s.
Sinceres	11 n.	10 1/2 b.	9 1/2 s. ex div.
Singapore Trams	5 n.	6 1/2 s.	—
Taxis	4 s.	3 s.	—
United Asbestos	20 n.	—	—
(Founders)	—	600 n.	—
do. (Ordinary)	—	18 n.	—
Watsons (old)	13 1/4 b.	13 b.	13 1/4 b.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Wm. Powells	8 s.	8 1/2 s.	8 s.
H.K. Telephone	—	—	4 1/2 s.

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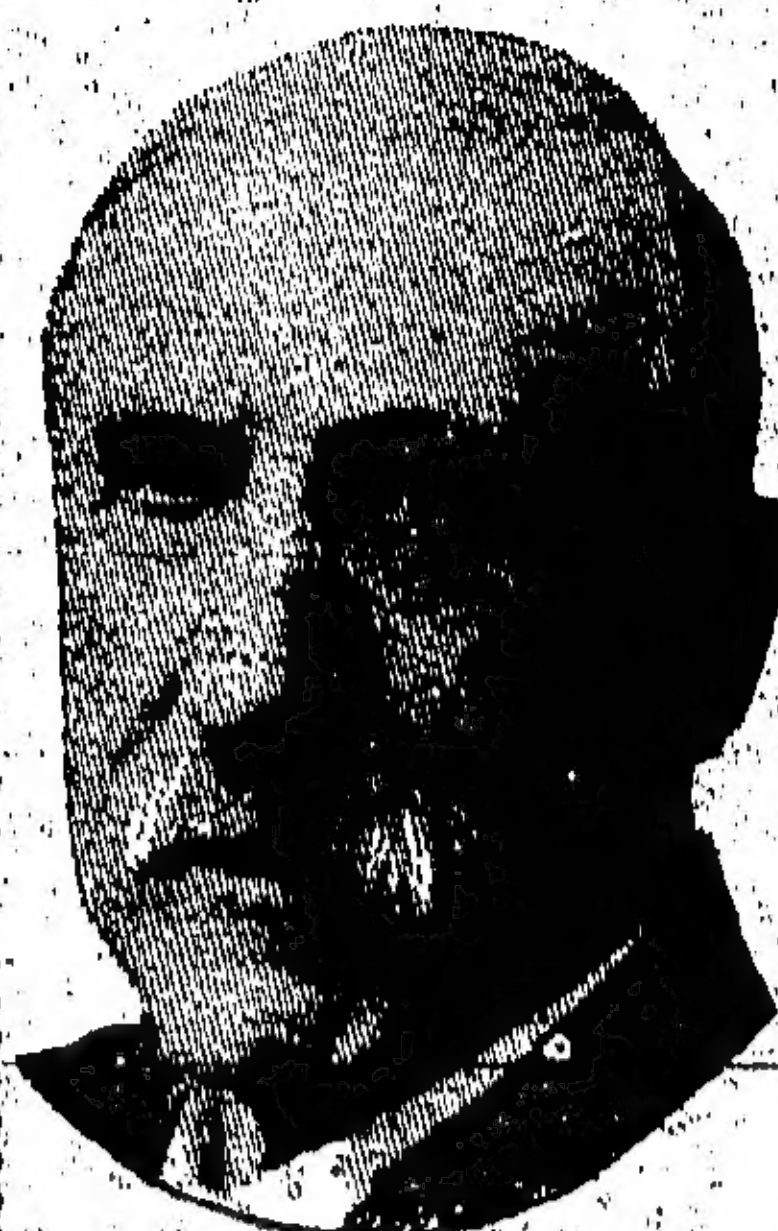
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People and Events in the News of the World



Two national guardsmen are shown examining the bullet-ridden doorway of the Masonic Temple at Herrin, Illinois, where three Klansmen and three anti-Klansmen were shot to death in a riot in "Bloody Williamson County."



Col. George H. Ham, well known Canadian journalist and formerly publicity agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, died in Montreal on April 15. Known as the confidante of emperors and kings, Col. Ham was most popular with newspaper men on the continent.



The bullet fired by the Hon. Violet Gibson, which punctured his nose, failed to keep Mussolini from carrying out his duties. He is shown with his nose bandaged, stopping on the launch which carried him to the battleship "Conte di Cavour" for his trip to Tripoli.



Sir John Pickford, Chief Scout Commissioner and Commissioner for Overseas Scouts and Migration, advocates assisted passages to British boys over 17 years of age in order to increase the flow of immigration to Canada.



An attempt to arouse national sentiment in their favour by sending women and children pickets to parade in front of White House was frustrated when the Police ordered the marchers from the street.



REP JOHN PHILIP HILL



REP MARY T. NORTON

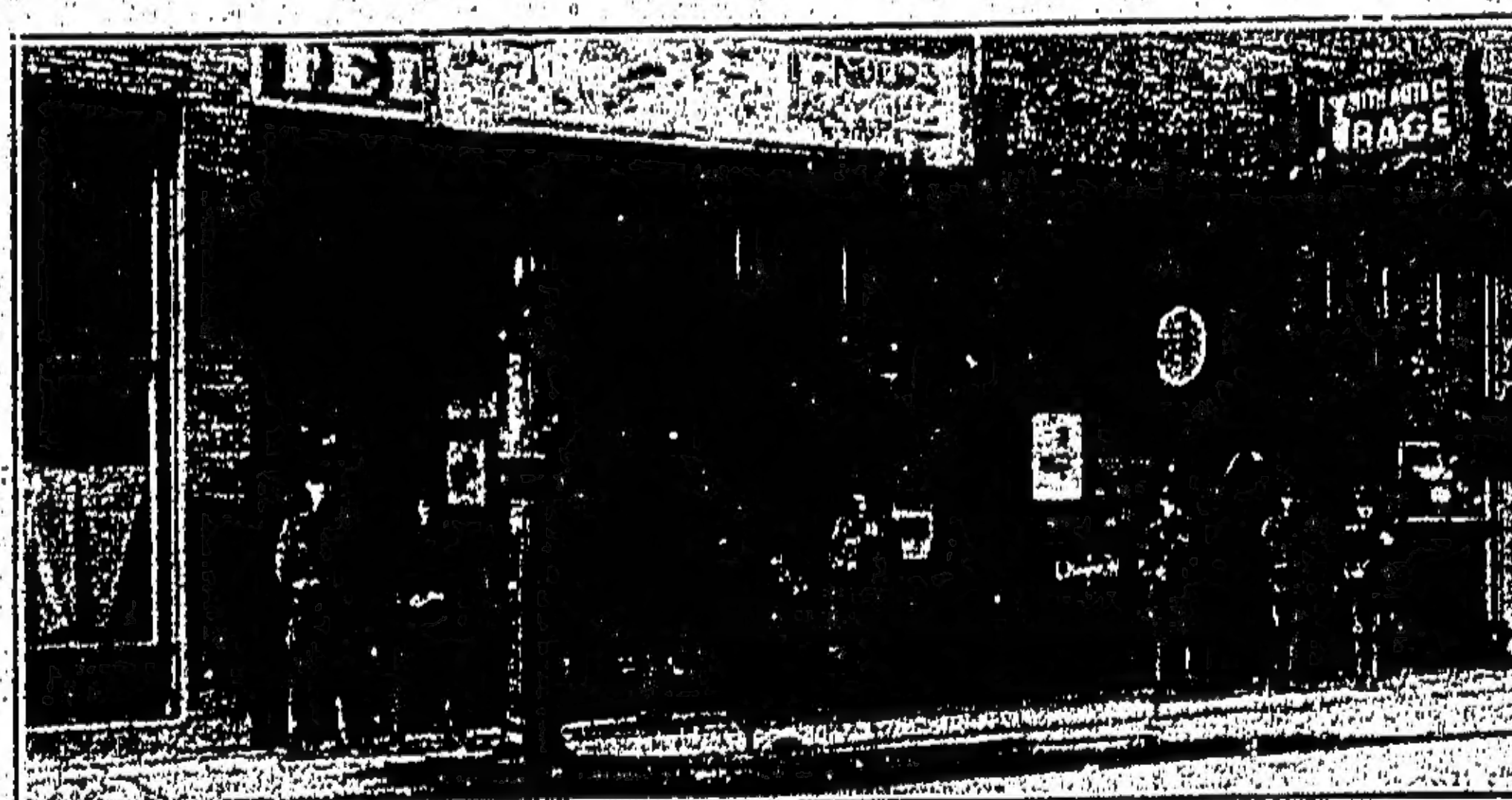


SEN BURTON K. WHEELER



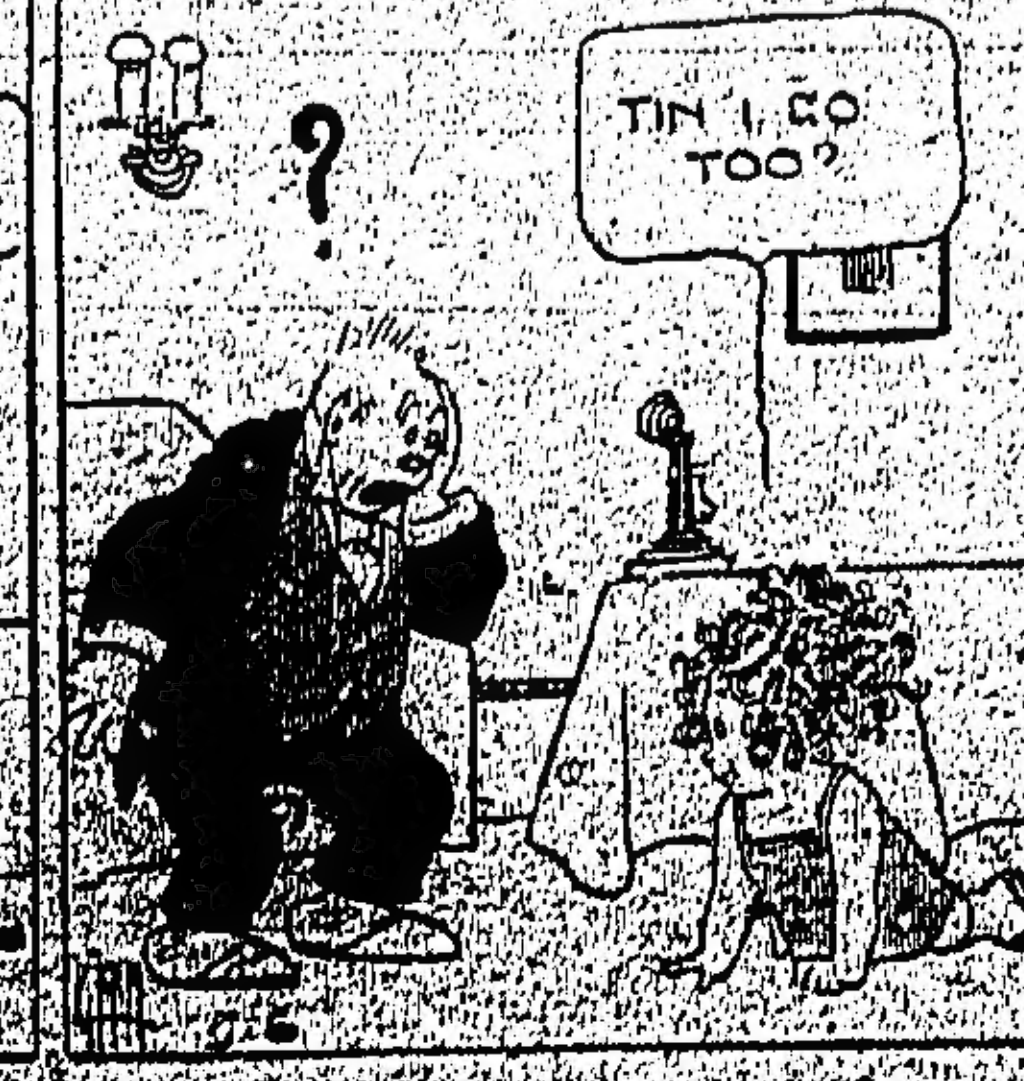
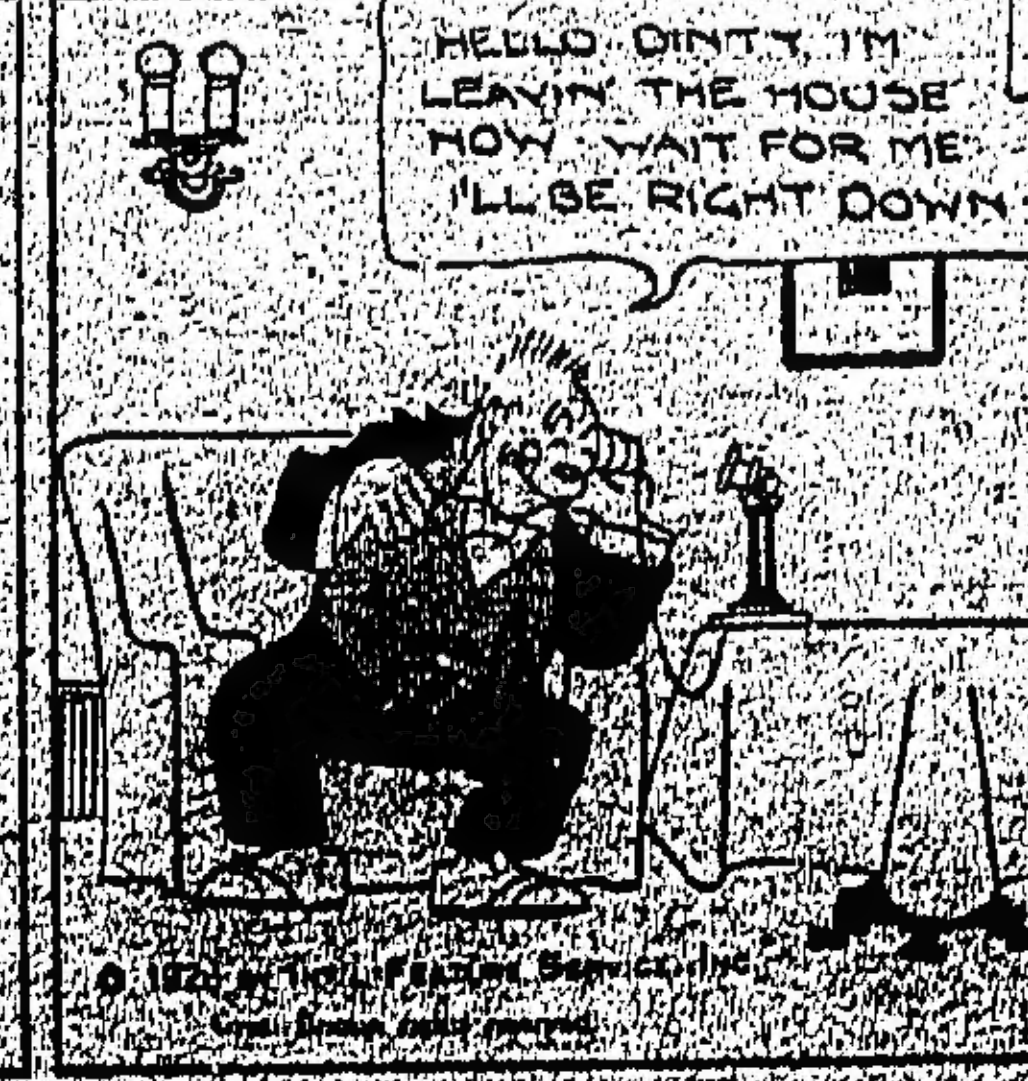
GENERAL PANGALOS

Republican John Philip Hill, of Maryland, a leading "wet" told the Senate Prohibition Committee that Congress was empowered to permit wine with 11.38 per cent. alcoholic content. Republican Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, declares that the drug habit has increased under Prohibition. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, stated that "corruptionists" had aided in unseating Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, and begun a campaign for his re-election. General Pangalos, the new President of the Greek Republic.



The Smith garage, where hostilities started in Herrin, Illinois, resulting in the death of six men. Machine guns, rifles, shot-guns, and pistols were used in a battle between a group of barricaded Klansmen in the garage and their attackers in the street. All the fatalities occurred later in a street fight.

BRINGING UP FATHER



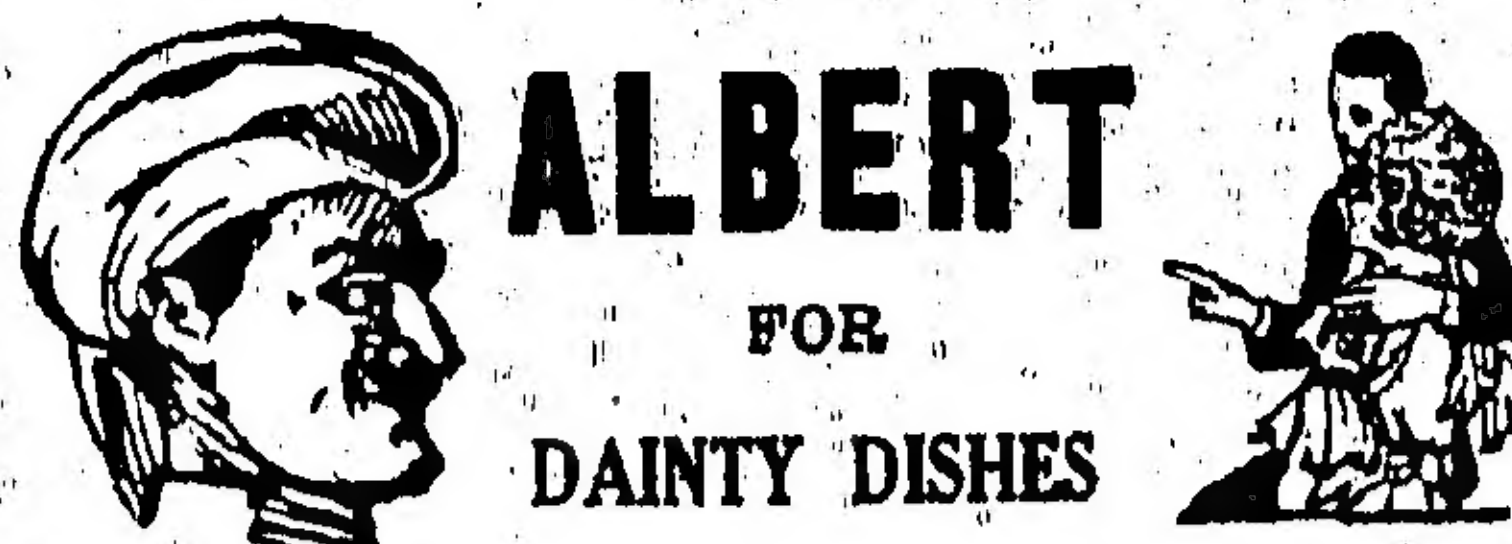
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ERUPTION IN HOKKAIDO.

WHOLE SIDE OF MOUNTAIN BLOWN OUT.

[BY ALFRED PIERES.]

Hakodate, Hokkaido, May 28.—After having been delayed several hours on route due to the railway tracks being covered in many places with mud, ashes and lava from two to three feet deep, I managed by occasionally walking and occasionally riding a country horse, to get from Tokyo to the affected area and very near the peaks that were responsible for so much of the recent destruction.

Mount Tokachi stands just about in the centre of Hokkaido, the northernmost of the larger islands constituting the Japanese archipelago. It is slightly over 3,500 feet in height, but is almost perpetually snow-capped owing to the northerly latitude in which it is situated. The region at its foot is very sparsely populated and among the impressions carried away was that the land here would make excellent pasturage, and would, in time, come to repay the enterprising pioneer a hundred-fold.

A Fatal Passage.

The real death-dealer was Mount Tokachi, but the crater of this peak extends to Mount Iwo, a hollow, sulphuric shoulder which is connected with Mount Tokachi by a subterranean passage-way. When the crater of Mount Tokachi erupted and the explosion's lurid mass burst forth, throwing lava over the mountain's neck in wide profusion, the pent-up fury of Mount Tokachi also rushed through this subterranean passage to Mount Iwo—so geologists here believe—and caused the cavernous jaws of this peak to fling forth smoke and ashes too.

The eruption started about noon and kept on till shortly before midnight. Lava, mud and boiling water, as they hissed and spluttered down the rocky sides of the mountain, joined the rumbling of the volcanoes in sounding a dread tocsin and then proceeded to devour dwellings, to toss a roof against neighbour roof and to spread terror and devastation.

The floods subsided almost as quickly as they came, simply disappeared by spreading over the country side, but the valley is filled with a thick gelatinous, slippery coating of mud, ashes and lava with here and there the wreckage of furniture and the remains of once smiling homesteads.

Three Violent Explosions.

The Headman of the principal village, who is amongst those saved, told me that there were three violent explosions. Almost immediately after the first, a stream of lava poured down the mountain completely damming the stream at the foot of the peaks and flooding the country-side. The second explosion occasioned a tremendous increase in the flow of lava, while the third blew off the left flank

of Mount Tokachi. The three explosions followed one another in quick succession.

"Almost immediately a torrent of muddy water, about 20 feet high, raced down the hill slopes like a tidal wave and swept past the villages in about ten minutes. It was opaque and dense, thickly coagulated with mud, ashes and lava and, like a tremendous battering ram, shattered a bridge to pieces and then engulfed the lowlands below.

Other witnesses gave graphic pictures of the volcanoes at the height of their wrath. Masses of murky smoke suddenly shot up, in the midst of which glowered hungry tongues of yellow fire. Sky and earth, they said, alternately reddened and were wrapped in a background of dark gray smoke. Suddenly a volume of flame darted up to the heavens, followed by a tremendous detonation. This was the third explosion when the left flank of the mountain was riven and blown sky high. Thick smoke issued from the new fissure, dotted with sparks, which, occasionally, as the wind blew rained tiny drops of fire on the countryside.

Terror of Inhabitants.

The terror of the inhabitants was indescribable. Children shrieked, women wailed, men cursed—high above all this, the steady roar of the death torrent could be heard as it rushed down unchecked and demolished the little settlement. Several of the inhabitants were trapped in their houses—and these proved to be their sepulchres. For some time, all that reached the ear, according to the refugees, was the chanting wail of women and the swish and whirl of the onrushing avalanche of water.

Relief was promptly sent by the central authorities in Tokyo and by the Hokkaido prefectural government. Red Cross hospitals have now been established on the outskirts of the ravished region. Trains are yet unable to go very near the stricken area owing to the mud and lava which, in some places, is several feet thick. The relief corps, consequently, have been operating with the train as a base giving what service is possible to those within reach. Coolies are now at work, clearing the tracks and making it possible for the train service to be soon resumed.

IT'S SURPRISING HOW QUICKLY

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RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN CEYLON.

An improved system of train control was to have been brought into operation in Colombo last Sunday. The more efficient control which will be established by the new telephone system will make for the better running of trains. To a large extent control will be centralised in the hands of the Controllers at Maradana, who will be in constant touch with the various stations on the new telephone circuits. Having the latest information as to the movements of passenger and goods trains before him, the Chief Controller will be in a position to give orders with regard to the running of the trains. The trains, of course, will be run to the timetable, but if delays occur in the case of a particular train the Chief Controller will be better able to issue altered instructions than the Stationmaster on the spot. The Controller, of course, will not take any action when the train service is keeping to time, but when delay occurs to a particular train and the timetable is upset his services are required. It is obvious that his instructions will be less liable to error than those of the local Stationmaster, who at present has to use his own initiative in altering the running of trains, and has not always sufficient information to enable him to make the best decision.

CHARGES AGAINST DUTCH SAILORS.

Calcutta, May 11.—Four Dutch seamen were taken into custody last night on charges of attempted murder and causing hurt. It is alleged that the men returned from the city in a taxi to Kidderpore Docks at midnight. A dispute arose with the taxi drivers on the question of fare, and a large number of coolies assembled on the scene.

The sailors, apparently apprehending trouble, made a run for their ship, and, while doing so, pelted the crowd with brickbats and pieces of manganese ore, and badly injured one of the coolies.

The seamen were pursued as far as their steamer, and, it is stated, some shots were fired from the ship, resulting in a coolie being shot through the thigh and another in the right ankle.

The four men were taken into custody; but, on their being searched, no weapons were found.

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